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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14th, 1926 拜禮 號四拾月拾年五十國民華中

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	6.40	9.15	10.30	11.40	12.00	1.15	2.30	3.45
Yau Ma Tei	6.50	9.25	10.40	11.50	12.10	1.25	2.40	3.55
Shatin	7.00	9.35	10.50	12.00	12.20	1.35	2.50	4.05
Tai Po	7.10	9.45	11.00	12.10	12.30	1.45	3.00	4.15
Tai Po Market	7.20	9.55	11.10	12.20	12.40	1.55	3.10	4.25
Fanning	7.30	10.05	11.20	12.30	12.50	2.05	3.20	4.35
Shum Shue Po	7.40	10.15	11.30	12.40	13.00	2.15	3.30	4.45
Shum Shue Po	7.50	10.25	11.40	12.50	13.10	2.25	3.40	4.55
Shum Shue Po	8.00	10.35	11.50	13.00	13.20	2.35	3.50	5.05
Shum Shue Po	8.10	10.45	12.00	13.10	13.30	2.45	4.00	5.15

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	6.40	9.15	10.30	11.40	12.00	2.22	3.37	4.52
Yau Ma Tei	6.50	9.25	10.40	11.50	12.10	2.32	3.47	5.02
Shatin	7.00	9.35	10.50	12.00	12.20	2.42	3.57	5.12
Tai Po	7.10	9.45	11.00	12.10	12.30	2.52	4.07	5.22
Tai Po Market	7.20	9.55	11.10	12.20	12.40	3.02	4.17	5.32
Fanning	7.30	10.05	11.20	12.30	12.50	3.12	4.27	5.42
Shum Shue Po	7.40	10.15	11.30	12.40	13.00	3.22	4.37	5.52
Shum Shue Po	7.50	10.25	11.40	12.50	13.10	3.32	4.47	6.02
Shum Shue Po	8.00	10.35	11.50	13.00	13.20	3.42	4.57	6.12
Shum Shue Po	8.10	10.45	12.00	13.10	13.30	3.52	5.07	6.22

SHIA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	6.40	9.15	10.30	11.40	12.00	2.22	3.37	4.52
Yau Ma Tei	6.50	9.25	10.40	11.50	12.10	2.32	3.47	5.02
Shatin	7.00	9.35	10.50	12.00	12.20	2.42	3.57	5.12
Tai Po	7.10	9.45	11.00	12.10	12.30	2.52	4.07	5.22
Tai Po Market	7.20	9.55	11.10	12.20	12.40	3.02	4.17	5.32
Fanning	7.30	10.05	11.20	12.30	12.50	3.12	4.27	5.42
Shum Shue Po	7.40	10.15	11.30	12.40	13.00	3.22	4.37	5.52
Shum Shue Po	7.50	10.25	11.40	12.50	13.10	3.32	4.47	6.02
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Shum Shue Po	8.10	10.45	12.00	13.10	13.30	3.52	5.07	6.22

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SOLD IN MARRIAGE.

TRAGEDIES AND COMEDIES OF
CHINESE WEDDINGS.

PARADING THE PRESENTS, EVEN
IN THE RAIN.

[BY G. C. DIXON.]

The other day an 18-years-old Chinese girl was sold in marriage for £20 to a repulsive old man who already had one wife. Her prayers to her father had no effect, and the procession calved by the tuneless music that the Chinese love, set out through the streets of Peking for the bridegroom's house. There someone noticed a dark and spreading stain on the bright wedding chair, and on peering inside the guests found the girl bride dead.

An unusually sensational ending to a tragedy that is only too commonplace. The Western girl is apt to picture the East as the home of romance. She should be everlastingly grateful that she is spared the humiliation, sorrow, and suffering which too often are the lot of her Chinese sister.

To begin with, marriage in China is not merely arranged without the girl's consent; she never even sets eyes on the man until the day of the wedding. He may be a slant-eyed Adonis, or he may be a perfect horror with whom marriage would be, for a sensitive girl, almost unthinkable. The average Chinese father, though fond of his children, is fonder still of gold; and no Chinese values girls much anyway. If a rich-old merchant or a plundering swashbuckler from the provinces makes him an offer for his daughter, he is not likely to let sentiment stand in the way of business.

And in other ways the Chinese bride is to be pitied. When she leaves her family and home on her wedding-day she leaves both for ever, and must say goodbye to all the amusements and social pleasures that the European girl holds dear.

Nor has she the compensations which the romantically minded woman may find in the life of the harem—the love and admiration of her husband and the unflinching attention of slaves. The Chinese wife, far from being mistress of the household, is the lowest of all the bridegroom's family and must be prepared to obey not only her mother-in-law—a tremendous personage in China—but even her husband's younger sisters. She must endure sneers and slights without complaint, she must keep always in the background, and (in the middle classes, at least) she must do a great deal of hard work, waiting on the others like a servant.

Even the wedding itself is an exhausting business. The feast goes on for anything up to two or three days. Guests may go away, sleep and return, but the bride must sit at the head of the table and go on smiling even if she be crushed by grief and fatigue. Everyone takes a delight in pinching her and pulling her hair, as a test of temper, and apart from this rough practical joking there is much that is disagreeable.

All this she must endure stoically, for, as I discovered on my first day in Peking, no rare values appearances more than the Chinese. The rain poured down that day in a gray and melancholy sheet, and through it came a fantastic procession—a closed chair borne by dripping coolies, half a dozen musicians industriously screeching, and a long line of gaudy pieces of furniture, all in process of becoming discoloured and unstuck.

"A wedding," they told me.
"But why allow the furniture to spoil?"
"Oh, that's always done. Rain or fine, the presents must be carried in procession. How else is the world to know the bride received any!"—Daily Mail.

TRADE UNION'S £173,600 DEBT.

DUE TO INDUSTRIAL
DEPRESSION.

REDUCING BENEFITS.

The serious position in which some of the most important trade unions have been placed by the long continuance of the stoppage in the coal industry is shown by a circular just issued by the United Society of Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders to its members.

For some time (says this document) we have been financed on borrowed money, and the overdraft at the bank has been very seriously increased owing to the additional unemployment as a consequence of the prolonged depression of trade and the mining dispute. We have now overdrawn our account at the bank to the alarming extent of £173,600. The bank has called our attention to this, and our present position is that unless we can at once considerably reduce our expenditure, our credit at the bank will be stopped.

Accordingly it is proposed to reduce all benefits of members and salaries of officials by an average of 15 per cent. from the beginning of the October quarter, and thus to secure a saving in expenditure of £31,595 a year.

CLEAR OUT THE REDS!

APPEAL BY MR. O. LOCKER-
LAMPSON.

THE GOVERNMENT'S MANDATE.

Addressing a great gathering in the Town Hall, Hford, Essex, on September 10th at the first of a series of meetings to protest against Russian interference in Great Britain's affairs, Commander O. Locker-Lampson, M.P., said that a campaign to drive out the Reds must be launched forthwith. He went on:

"Let us be prepared for the next general strike, for inevitably it will come if we continue our foreign policy towards the Soviet. The last general strike was the outcome of our vacillating policy and of leading to Moscow. The general strike is not a home-made article; it is figured in the list of foreign goods on the English market, and should now at once be included in the schedule of manufactured alien commodities which should be kept out by the safeguarding of our industries."

"We signed a treaty with the Soviet under which their agents, for purposes of commerce, may enter here with bags so securely sealed that no police officer or Customs house official dare examine one or stop it."

British electors, with overwhelming force, returned a Conservative Government to power, pledged and strengthened to free England from the humiliating bondage of alien Bolshevism. Never was a message more insistent, never yet a mandate clearer; and had the Conservative Party done its full duty, every Red in this kingdom would have been at once packed home."

Instead, nothing was done. The privileges of the trade agreement and those of *de jure* recognition were allowed to run concurrently, and Soviet agents had the *entree* to our trade circles, our Foreign Office, even our Court.

Trade Unionism.

How many miners wish to continue the struggle? No one can say. We only know what Mr. Cook tells us in occasional hazy intervals on Sunday. He has been put in complete authority over the men, and he can guide their destinies to utter ruin without one of them being able to cry a halt. This, I say, is a travesty of trade unionism and no longer tolerable. Such power is not part of the privileges, nor even in the interests, of trade unions. It is an attempt on the part of an irresponsible miners' official to dominate England in the interests of a section only and to snatch hold of the very reins of government.

Why does not his Majesty's Government wake up and take action? The time has come to face this Cook, to square up to this mendicant of Moscow, and at once to arrest at all costs the flow here of money from Russia which no miners there can possibly afford, but which are grants by an enemy State intended to subsidise anarchy in England and shatter the fabric of ordered society throughout the Empire.

"We should at once present an ultimatum to the Soviet withdrawing all recognition until they have owned up and paid up. And if you agree with me, then fall in to-night and quick march with us on our crusade."

Menace to Freedom.

Lord O'Hagan presided, and the following resolution was carried with acclamation:

"This meeting protests against the subversive activities of Soviet agents within the British Empire, and will support the Government in any steps which it may take to deal with this menace to our freedom and stability."

A further resolution congratulated the Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, on his refusal to allow the Soviet delegation to land in Britain to attend the recent Trade Union Congress at Bournemouth.

PROTECTOR OF MINISTERS.

DEATH OF INSPECTOR A.
RANDALL.

14 YEARS WITH MR. LLOYD
GEORGE.

Inspector Arthur Randall, of the special branch at Scotland Yard, died from peritonitis on September 17th following an operation for appendicitis.

Inspector Randall was entrusted with the duty of protecting the Home Secretary, Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, with whom he had been for several weeks in the north of England.

Inspector Randall had more experience in protecting public men than any other Scotland Yard officer. For fourteen years he protected Mr. Lloyd George, and was with him during the whole period of his Premiership.

He was the recipient of a gold watch presented to him by Mr. Lloyd George and inscribed:
"To my devoted protector during many troublesome times."

T.U.C. SITTING SUSPENDED.

MINERS RESENT AN "INSULT."

OBJECTION TO MR. BROMLEY.

There was a wild scene lasting about a quarter of an hour at the Trades Union Congress at Bournemouth on September 8th, when Mr. J. Bromley, M.P., was called upon to second an emergency resolution pledging support for the miners.

Mr. J. McGurk (Lancashire Miners) asked if the General Council had gone out of its way deliberately to insult the miners by putting up Mr. Bromley.

There was an uproar at this.

The chairman declined to put the resolution without it being seconded by Mr. Bromley.

Several delegates were on their feet at once and Mr. Richardson, the miners' leader, said the miners had made their protest and he appealed to the miners' representatives to allow the chairman to rule the meeting.

Mr. Bromley got up amid a pandemonium of cheers and booing, but was only allowed to utter a few words. The uproar continued.

"Scallywag Union."

Mr. Cathery, of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union, who, with other delegates, appealed for order, was told by Mr. Timberlake to "Clear out" and go back to his "scallywag Union," and "Take your scallywag Union with you."

Several delegates speaking at once suggested that somebody else should be put up to second the resolution.

Mr. Bromley rose again, and there was a further outburst of disorder, whereupon the President said: "This is the order that has got to be observed. There must be no interference with the right of a delegate to speak as a mover or seconder of a resolution."

"These delegates," added Mr. Pugh, "who do not intend to permit the proceedings to go on must leave the hall." There were more interruptions at this by Mr. Hough and other miners' delegates, one of whom suggested, amid laughter, that Mr. Havelock Wilson should second the resolution.

The pandemonium continued, and amid cries of "Shame" two or three delegates appeared to leave the hall. The miners' delegates then began to sing the "Red Flag," which was taken up in other parts of the hall, and the president, finding the situation hopeless, ordered the adjournment of the congress till 4 o'clock.

The General Council then went into committee to consider the situation.

Mr. Smilie's Resolution.

The emergency resolution on the mining situation, moved by Mr. Robert Smilie, M.P., urged all trades unionists and supporters among the general public to redouble their efforts to subscribe to the utmost limit of their means to the funds established to assist the miners and their dependents.

Mr. Smilie thanked the President for allowing the resolution to be moved in a calm conference in which there was no bitterness.

Then followed the scenes described above.

THE KICKING DANCE.

DISCOURAGING THE CHARLESTON.

TORN STOCKINGS AND BRUISED
LEGS.

Fierce controversy about the Charleston—a variation of the fox-trot—promises to be a feature of the London winter dancing season. While managers of fashionable and popular ball-rooms are inclined to frown on this dance, because of the violent kicking steps with which it is so often accompanied, there are signs that people will insist on dancing it.

An official of a West End dance club told a *Lancet* paper representative that the dance was being banned as far as possible, because it caused stockings to be torn and legs to be bruised, but about 15 per cent. of the dancers performed it—"performed" is, perhaps, the best description—when a fox-trot was danced.

Exaggerations Stopped.

It was stated at a large Palais de Danse that floor managers were instructed to stop the dancers from doing an exaggerated Charleston.

Beyond the increasing popularity of the Charleston there is not likely to be any marked change in dancing this winter. The fox-trot still maintains its remarkable hold, as it has done since the days of the war.

The tango shows no signs of gaining in popularity and is danced comparatively little, especially at the smarter places. At one popular dance hall the proportion of dances to-day is three fox-trots, one tango, one one-step, and one waltz.

With the re-opening of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, W.C., as a popular dance hall, the winter dancing season, for those who do not frequent the more expensive and fashionable ball-rooms of the West-End, may be said to have started.

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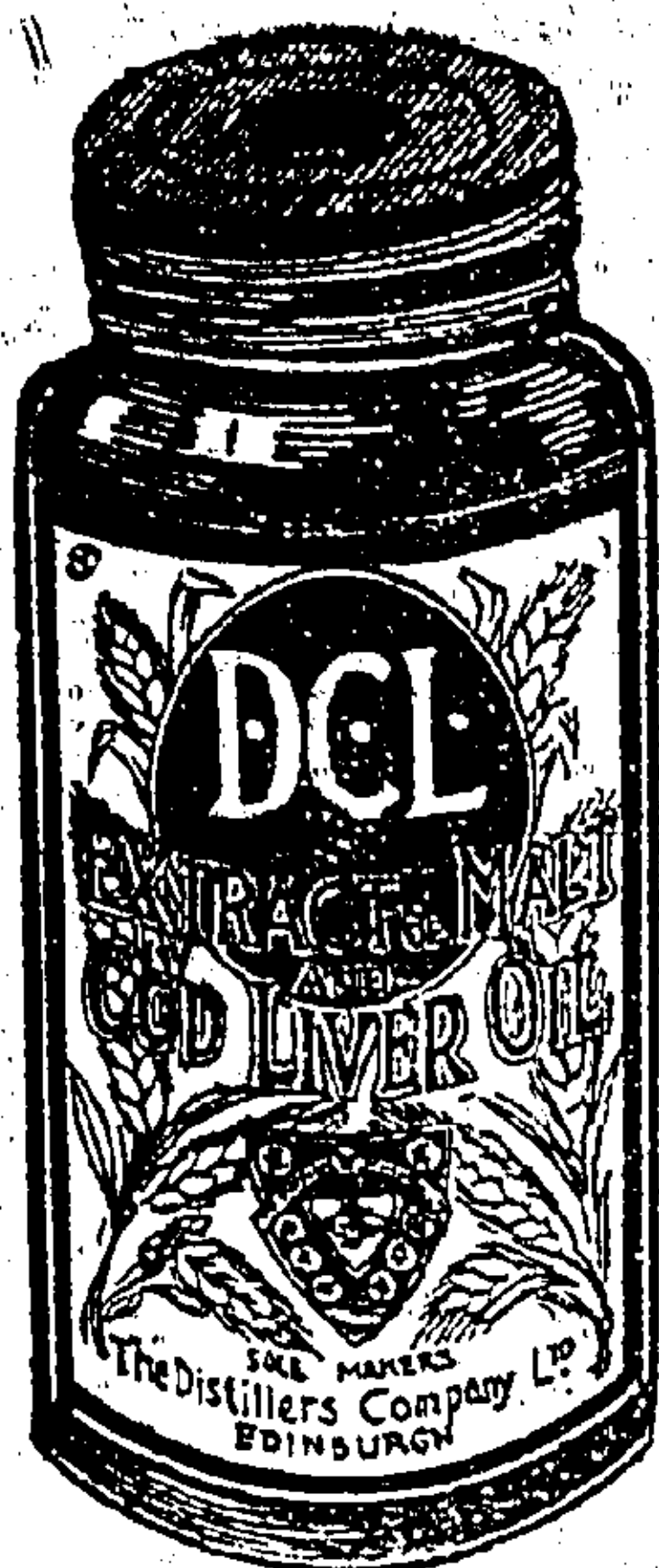
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MARRIAGE IN 2026.

WIDESPREAD AND CHEAP
DIVORCE.

BIRTH CONTROL THE PATH TO
SOCIAL REVOLUTION.

[BY HILARIE BELLOC.]

No man can prophesy: least of all on the complex and capricious actions of human society. All that can be done in our guesses upon the future is to note the tendencies of our own time and their direction, the rate of their development—their "curve"—and to carry that curve on with a dotted line into the unknown time before us.

How far a slackening of pace, a reversal or deflection of trend, may modify the results we cannot tell; and a factor—many such—of which we cannot dream may arise at any moment: an unexpected catastrophe, an unheralded religious innovator, an inexplicable wave of novel emotion. All history is a record of such obstacles to calculation.

Now in matters of morals and doctrine—of which marriage is a necessary part—the obvious tendency of our time is not the loss of the old orthodox doctrines and a consequent departure from the old system of morals but an increasingly rapid cleavage between those who retain those doctrines, with their morals, and those who reject them.

The Present Tendency.

There is—though the people on the other side of the gulf are often ignorant of it—not only a very large but perhaps (in Western Europe at least) an increasing body which adheres to, defends and more and more studies and rationally supports the traditional Christian scheme of society.

Of those who thus act much—overwhelmingly—the greater part are, in Western Europe (that is, in our own distinctive culture), Catholics: Christians in communion with the Roman See and accepting all the doctrines and moral teaching of that communion. But, lest I should offend by using a terminology that might seem to many too narrow, I will write of all that side of modern life under the terms "Orthodox" or "Traditional."

One cannot exactly draw the limits of traditional Christian doctrine and morals, if those outside the Roman Communion, but still retaining tradition, are to be included—but an elementary experience of contemporary life and the most cursory recollection of our immediate past can easily establish a rough boundary.

Things which were abominations and blasphemies within living memory—to Catholic and non-Catholic alike are now commonly admitted as a good half of the European world and by a very large majority in this country.

Glaring Contrast.

In the particular case of marriage the contrast is glaring. To the one set marriage is essentially indissoluble and (though the word may be avoided on account of its associations)—sacramental. To the other, marriage is a terminable contract.

To the one set the distinction between marriage and any other form of connection between the sexes is its inviolability, its permanence and its sanctity. To the other set the distinction lies only in a sort of official quality, treating certain legal relations and having a more or less defined social effect.

To the one set marriage is part of a scheme in which the family is the unit of the State and individual comfort is rightly subordinated to the life of that unit. To the other marriage is not only in its inception but in its carrying on a subject of individual convenience. To the one (for instance) marriage becomes uncongenial and a misfortune; the other an injustice.

Under such diverging motives, it would seem probable that the future of marriage in our European culture as a whole would have two widely differing forms, and so I believe it will.

The two moral worlds into which what once was Christendom is so rapidly splitting up do not (as yet) correspond to separate areas; perhaps they never will. Perhaps most nations (or districts) will contain tolerated minorities of the one sort or the other.

Europe Divided.

Perhaps general laws everywhere will become permissive under the action of the "modern" or "liberal" group, so that the traditionalists will maintain their views (and actions) as a private body only. Perhaps it seems far more likely—the antagonism inevitable between two such opposed schemes will present whole societies opposed in legislation to their neighbours.

In the Europe of 100 years hence, you might find Ireland, Italy, Belgium, Poland, and a group of autonomous German States refusing divorce; and England, Scandinavia, North Germany admitting it, facile and frequent.

Or again, the Europe of 100 years hence may not be a Europe of nations at all, but one State, with arrangements for opposing religions (and therefore opposing social schemes), to legislate for their own adherents only. But distinction of an acute kind there must be, and I cannot see how it can escape violent antagonism.

Traditionalists to Hold Fast.

Allow for this and there remains the question, what will the institution of marriage become in the "modern" or "liberal" group? (I use such words only for lack, as yet, of any title). What will it become among those who have ceased to regard marriage as essentially or normally indissoluble and sacramental?

We know what it will become with the others—they will remain as they are. It is true that they have been affected in some small degree in the past (permitting rare divorce in some cases, in others abusing—again, rarely—the impediments to marriage and granting annulments), and they may similarly be affected in the future.

(Continued on next column.)

SIR J. ELLERMAN'S JOURNALS.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR THEIR SALE.

PRICE OF £7,000,000 OR £3,000,000.

LONDON, September 17th.

The Daily Mail learns that negotiations are in progress for the sale of a group of illustrated weekly and trade periodicals in which Sir John Ellerman, the shipping magnate, has a controlling interest.

The papers within the scope of the negotiations include the *Tatler*, the *Sketch*, the *Illustrated London News*, the *Sphere*, *Eve*, the *Drapers' Record* and other trade publications. It is understood that the sale price will be between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000.

Prospective Purchaser.

Sir John told a *Daily Mail* reporter that negotiations are still in progress. "The price will be in the region of £2,000,000," he said, "and, if arrangements are satisfactory, the deal may be completed shortly."

In the present state of negotiation I cannot disclose the identity of the prospective purchaser, except to say that the interests concerned are new to journalism.

Mr. William Harrison, partner of a well-known firm of London solicitors, and a director of the Inveresk Paper Mills Company, a Scottish firm, is, it was gathered in another quarter, said to be concerned in the negotiations.

Sir John Ellerman, who is the founder and chairman of the Ellerman Lines, Ltd., and its allied companies, is one of the richest men in England. He is an energetic worker and spends many hours at his City office.

During the war it was stated that the value of the shipping under the control of Sir John, who is 64, exceeded £35,000,000. He began life in an accountants' office in Birmingham, and when still a young man became a director of the Leyland Line.

In 1910 he carried through the biggest deal of his career by purchasing the Wilson Line, of Hull, for £5,000,000. He gave generously to war charities and equipped and maintained a hospital for disabled officers in Regent's Park, N.W.

But the tendency is rather (with them) to greater strictness. For instance, a degree of nullity—in the Roman communion, though still liable to abuse, is a much rarer thing than in the past. In general, the traditionalists will hold fast.

Birth Control.

The regarding of marriage as no more than a temporary association may well become the rule with the mass of our town-dwelling industrial people, though presumably in this, as in other departments of Christian tradition, the small agricultural minority will be more conservative.

The practice of birth-control (a thing thought too horrible to be mentioned not 40 years ago and the mere advocacy of which was heavily punished) is already general (outside the Catholic body) in all the fairly leisured classes, and I make little doubt that it will be universal with the weekly-wage earners of the next few years.

It is interesting to speculate on the effects of this upon Europe as a whole, and the balance of population between North and South, particularly in the case of Ireland. The economic independence of the individual from the family, the separation of economic interests and responsibilities of the woman and the man, already nearly complete, will follow in its entirety. There is no reason in the new scheme why a man should be compelled to support his wife any more than the wife her husband.

Vast Social Revolution.

If I were asked (which perhaps I am not) to guess whether the completion of this vast social revolution—already three-quarters accomplished—will lead to chaos, and, therefore, to reaction, I should venture the answer, "No."

Societies worked—societies of our own race worked well enough before the Christian scheme controlled them. They will work well enough when it has ceased to control them: the words "well enough" connoting, of course, the old Pagan despair and the old Pagan cruelty, and especially the old Pagan narrowness; but not dissolution.

Societies work well enough in their own eyes so long as they conform to their own standards. They accept the evils accompanying their philosophies as inevitable; and so I think it will be with de-Christianized marriage within that section of European culture which already takes it for granted in principle and is more and more realizing it in social action.

But what I do think probable is conflict between that sort of society and this traditional world which will exist either as a separate area or as a distinct and contrasting social group. I am pretty sure that one will try to kill the other.

The opposing laws will not fit in with each other, the customs of the one will be at once ridiculous and horrible to the other. The numerical increase of the one will make the other anxious. The claims of the one will seem to the other unreasonably absurd, and perhaps in many cases treasonable or at least alien.

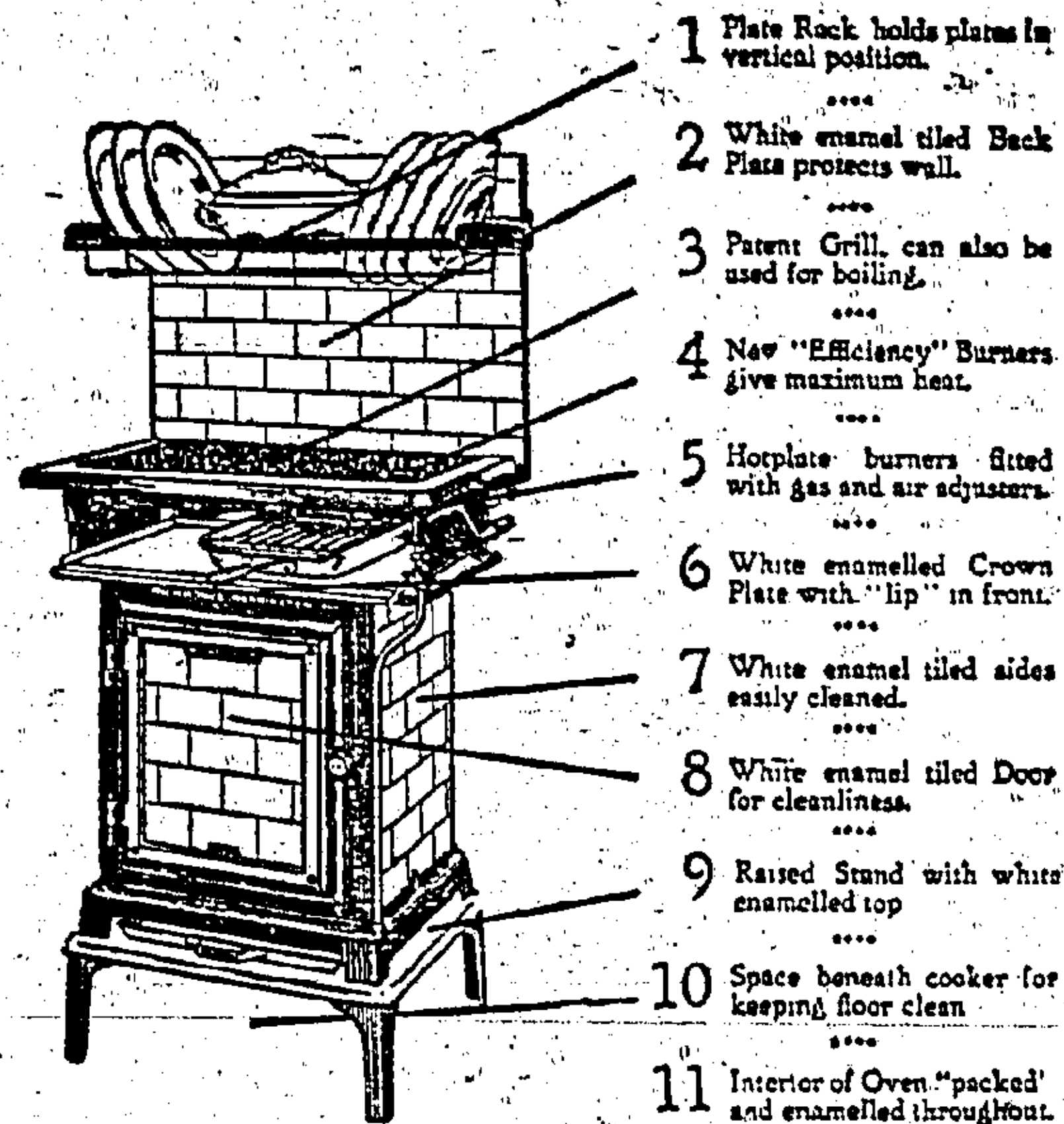
From such causes have all human conflicts arisen in the past and I see no reason to doubt, will continue in the future.—*Daily News*.

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[A.P.]

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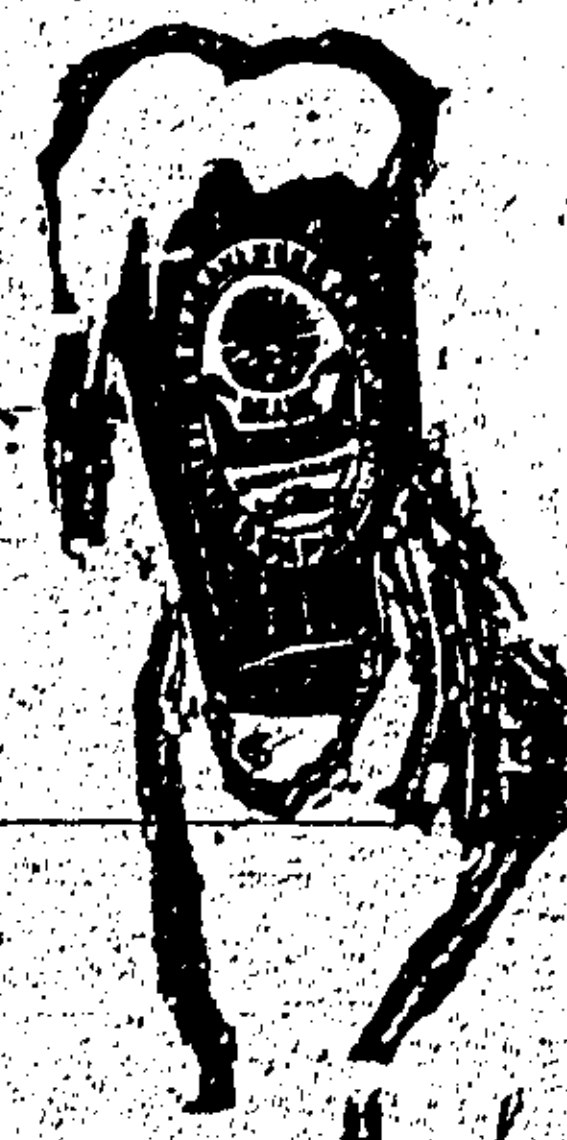
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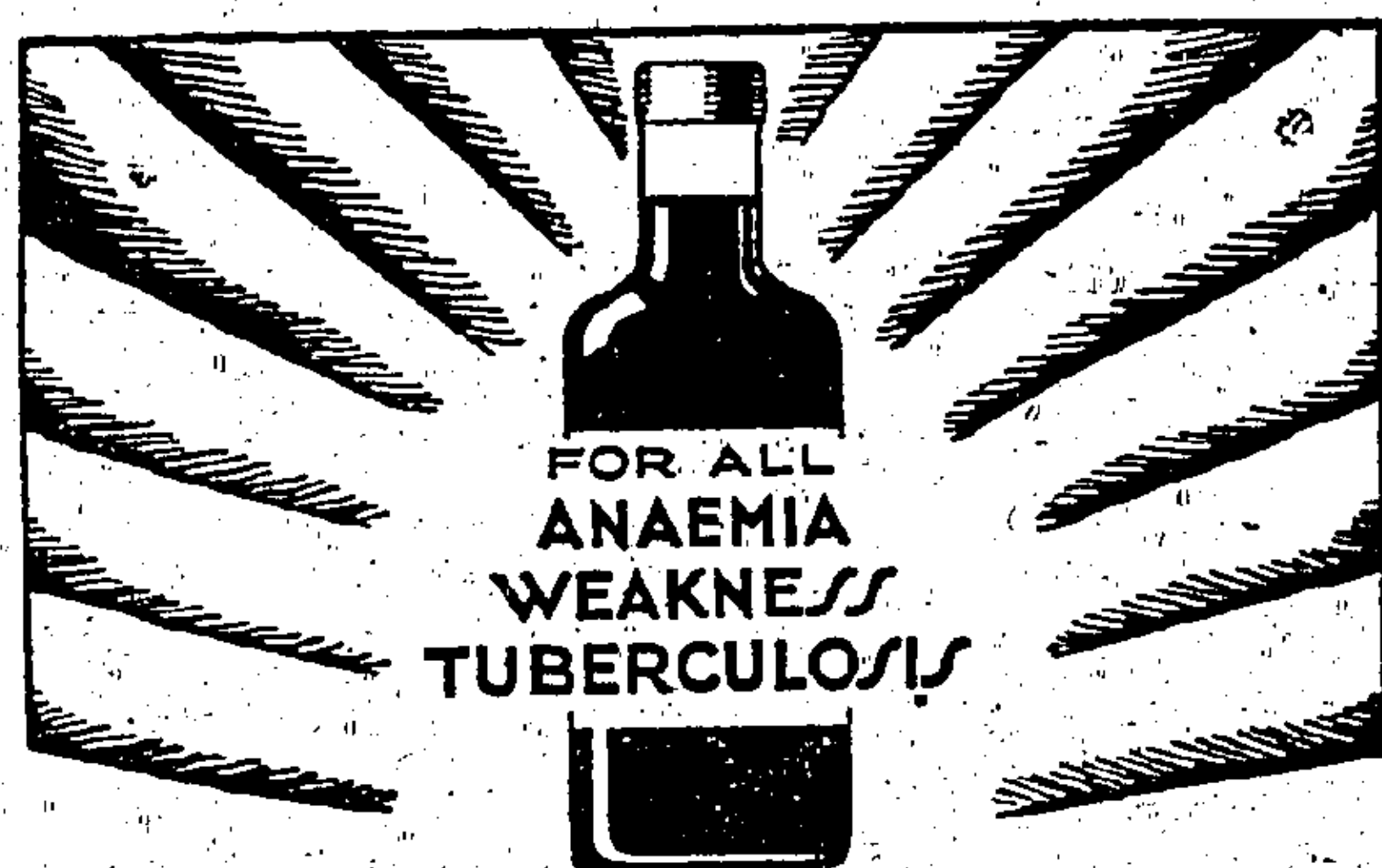
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On sale at all the leading Stores and Dispensaries. [A.P.H.]

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P8—Middle Road, Kowloon, 12 rooms, furn. and good will.
O1—"Derrington", 9 rooms, Just Renovated.
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W4—Babington Path Flats \$30/100/135

TO-DAY'S BARGAIN:
WHY PAY RENT?—8 Roomed house Kowloon Tong for immediate disposal. Other bargains available.

OVER HALF A CENTURY REPUTATION FOR THE SALE OF BOOKS, MAPS, AND STATIONERY. **DR. LE CLERC'S** BOOKS, MAPS, AND STATIONERY. 10, Des Voeux Road C. Tel. C 4030.

ON SALE.
BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June 1926. With Index. Price—\$7.50. On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

BRITISH FILMS' TRIUMPHS.

RUSH OF ORDERS.

\$30,000 "MONS" BOOKINGS.

INQUIRIES FROM THE DOMINIONS.

London, September 18th.
Commercial success promises to attend the four first rate British films shown to the trade in London this week. Kinema proprietors throughout the metropolitan area are hastening to book "Mademoiselle from Armentières," "The Lodger," "Mons," and "Palaver" for their theatres.

Even from the provinces, where these films have not yet been shown to the trade, inquiries and orders are pouring in.

Mr. Gordon Craig, director of the New Era Film Company, stated that their magnificent war picture "Mons" bids fair to be the most successful British film ever made. It will be generally released on November 8th, following a special pre-release in London, where the film is to be shown at the Marble Arch Pavilion for six weeks.

Seventy-three copies of the film have, even so far in advance, been booked for exhibition, starting on November 8th, in Great Britain, and the number will increase.

The total bookings on "Mons" have reached \$30,000 to date, and it is confidently expected that they will reach more than double this amount, surpassing even the financial success of "Tyres."

Eager Exhibitors.

"Palaver," the same company's delightful and unique film of Nigeria, shows every sign of being booked to such an extent as to cover its cost three times over.

The Gaumont Film Company also report the most encouraging reception of their war romance, "Mademoiselle from Armentières." Their office has been besieged since the early hours of Tuesday morning, immediately following the first exhibition of the picture on Monday night, by London exhibitors anxious to secure this picture and to pay sound prices for it.

Cabled inquiries have been received from Canada and Australia, where all film business and most kinemas have been in the hands of the United States film companies.

W. and F. Films report phenomenal bookings at very satisfactory figures on their film "The Lodger." The figures already exceed \$20,000.

Poor Quality Myth.

It must not be supposed, however, writes a Film Critic that the creation of these pictures alone will ensure lasting victory for British films. These four films must be regarded first and foremost as a gallant demonstration on the part of British film producers of the capacity of this country to make films second to none. They disprove finally the arguments raised by the opponents of the quota system, who, inspired by foreign influences, alleged that British films were inherently inferior to foreign ones.

It has been reiterated by more than one of the directors of the companies responsible for the films shown this week that it would be impossible in the face of the present United States monopoly of our screens to maintain a consistent output of British films of this quality, and at the cost needed to ensure quality, unless a measure of reform comes to their assistance.

Imperial Conference.

Many exhibitors anxious to book one or all of the four new British films are having to scrap one or more American films booked long in advance so as to find place for the British. This means a reduction in the price they would otherwise be able to pay for these British films. It is confidently hoped that, when the Imperial Conference in London has brought into its due prominence the urgent necessity for worthy British films for the kinemas of this country and of the whole Dominions the Government will then be forced to introduce measures to protect home manufacture against foreign competition. The matter is one of Imperial significance.

BRITISH GOODS TOO DEAR.

DOMINION CALL FOR MODERN METHODS.

CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z.,

September 17th.

Following the publication of a British trade number by leading newspapers in New Zealand, importers are discussing the weaknesses of British manufacture, calling especial attention to the fact that 90 per cent. of the watches and clocks sold in New Zealand are made in Germany, Switzerland, and the United States.

The English goods are of a high class but the price is prohibitive, people refusing to pay four or five times the price of similar Continental goods.

Great Britain is maintaining the same solid material and workmanship in clocks and watches as those of 50 years ago, and is refusing to scrap old machinery. Consequently there is no hope of her getting hold of the New Zealand market against Continental and American exporters.

Importers of other kinds of goods complain that century-old methods are handicapping British manufacturers, who should introduce something more in keeping with modern over-seas requirements. A prominent merchant said: "We are willing to do our bit out here, but if British exporters and manufacturers buy the cheapest possible article, containing just the smallest amount of British labour or material that will secure the advantage of the preferential tariff, then that is not playing the game with the Dominions."

TO-DAY Till SATURDAY

QUEEN'S

At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 and 9.20

The Greatest Love Story Ever Told!

The most magnificent spectacle ever thrown upon a screen, transcending in its mammoth settings any other cinema production ever made.

MESSALINA

The Flaming Love Drama of the Roman Empress of a hundred romances, in whose veins were fused the scarlet stain of a vampire and the tenderness of a virgin.

Twelve gorgeous reels of Roman history showing not only the Forum, the Coliseum and the Circus Maximus in all their beauty, but also taking you into the intimate private lives of the rich and poor of the capital of the ancient world.

NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

OCTOBER 13th, 1926.	
Longkong Bank	\$1,185 sel.
Do., London	\$213 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$21 buy.
Mercantile Bank, A. & S.	\$204 nom.
Do., O.	\$213 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$294 buy.
East Asia Bank	\$34 nom.
Caution Insurance	\$625 buy.
China Underwriters	\$17/140 sa.
North China Insurance	\$114 sel.
Union Insurance	\$393 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	\$123 sel.
China Fire Insurance	\$220 buy.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$210 buy.
Do., Marine	\$29 buy.
H.K. O. & S. Steamers	\$29 buy. & sa.
Hongkong Tugs	\$2 buy.
Indo-China (Ref.)	\$30 buy.
Do., (Def.)	\$42 buy.
Shell Transport	\$97 buy.
Suez Canal	\$87 buy.
Waterworks	\$15 buy.
China Sugars	\$32 nom.
Malacca Sugars	\$13 nom.
Ben. Goods	\$40 nom.
Kailan Mining Ad.	\$40 nom.
Langkate (combined)	\$126 buy.
Do., (single)	\$13 buy.
Shanghai Explorations	\$15 nom.
Shanghai Loans	\$18 buy.
Banks	\$44 buy.
Tromps Mines	\$30 buy.
Ural Carbons	\$37 nom.
E.K. & W. Docks	\$17 buy, 127 sa.
Hongkong	\$38 sel.
New Engineering	\$175 buy.
Shanghai Docks	\$123 nom.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$1080 buy, 11 sa.
Hongkong Lands	\$844 buy, 65/65 sa.
Hongkong Realty	\$74 nom.
H.K. Territorials	\$4 sel.
Humphreys Estates	\$14 buy.
Prince's Buildings	\$14 buy.
Two Cottons	\$14 nom.
Two Cottons	\$14 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	\$126 buy.
Do., (new)	\$126 buy.
China Buses	\$104 nom.
Hongkong Tramways	\$28 buy. & sa.
Peat Trams (old)	\$17 buy.
Do., (new)	\$17 buy.
Singapore Tracings	\$152 nom.
Amusements	\$12 buy.
Caution Insurance	\$121 nom.
Cement (combined)	\$12 nom.
Do., (old)	\$12 nom.
Do., (new)	\$12 buy.
China Lights (combined)	\$21 buy.
Do., (old)	\$14 buy.
Do., (new)	\$14 buy.
China Provident	\$21 buy.
Consolidations	\$194 sa.
Dairy Farms	\$121 sa.
Dez A Wings	\$30 sel.
Hongkong Electric	\$371 buy.
Macao Electric	\$35 nom.
H.K. Ropes (combined)	\$28 sel.
Do., (old)	\$10 sel.
Do., (new)	\$10 sel.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WORLD

TO-DAY

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 and 9.15

JOHN BARRYMORE

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TO-DAY Till SATURDAY

Continuous 5.15 to 8.45

Special 9.20 p.m.

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34 YEARS' SERVICE.

After a term extending to 34 years, Sardar Sahib Gurbaksh Singh, the doyen of Court Interpreters in the F.M.S. and one of the recognised leaders of the Sikh community, has retired from the Government Service. Prior to receiving the title of Sardar Sahib, Gurbaksh Singh received from the High Commissioner a letter conveying the appreciation of the Government of the conspicuous service rendered by him in the promotion in Perak of relief funds during the War and he was received by the Prince of Wales when H.R.H. visited Malaya—*Straits Times*.

Lane Crawford \$9 nom.
Mackintosh \$194 nom.
Sinocees \$11 nom.
United Asbestos \$20 nom.
Watsons (old) \$14 buy.
Wm. Powells \$81 nom.
Telephones \$14.40 buy. & sa.
buy—buyers; sel—sellers; sa—sales; nom—nominal.

PROPERTY SALE.

At the China Auction Rooms yesterday afternoon, Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa sold, by order of the mortgagee, a leasehold property situated at Yen Chow Street, Sham Shui Po, Kowloon. The property has an area of 24,760 square feet, and the annual Crown rental is \$114. The property is held for the residue of 75 years from July 1st, 1898, with an option for renewal for a further term of 24 years, subject to the payment of the annual Crown rent. The upset price \$10,000, with bids of \$500 acceptable. Bidding was brisk, and after the price had been advanced to \$15,000, Mr. Yau Tsung Hing, of No. 20, Kwai Lung Street, Sham Shui Po, became the purchaser.

A Chinese youth was sentenced to six months' hard labour, at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, for stealing \$18 from his employer.

Bath Robes

Soon be time to discard the thin Kimono for something a little warmer.

Our new Semi-Kimono Gown will meet your needs. Made to our own design of fine Towelling in plain colours or striped effects.

The most "comfy" Bath Robe yet designed.

WE ALLOW 10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

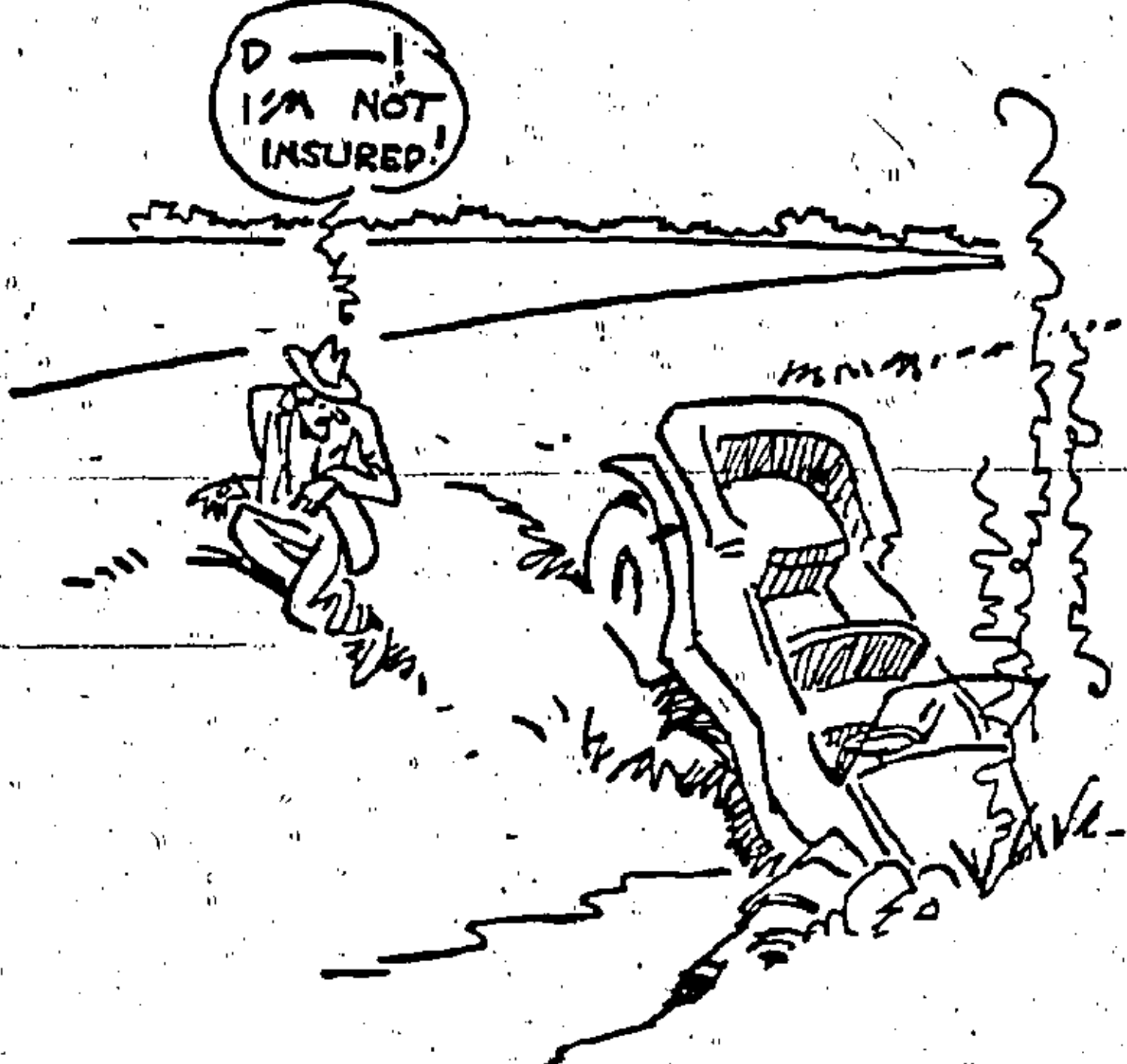
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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
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BATHROOM SLIPPERS
in a variety of styles.
From \$4.50 per pair.

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This might happen to you to-morrow!
Insure TO-DAY.

Agents:
JAMES H. BACKHOUSE, LTD.
1A, CHATER ROAD (3rd Floor).

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE. VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in disease arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scrofulous and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gout, rheumatism, goitre or Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.
VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
For Nervous Breakdown & Chronic Weakness.
VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable
English Price 3s. (either remedy). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, N.W.5, London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else for the profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words VETARZO REMEDIES on Government Stamp. Sold by LEADING JAPANESE CHEMISTS.

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SMUG CINDERELLA.

A RETORT TO SHANGHAI.

"When the moon shone, we did not see the candle;
So doth the greater glory dim the less."

(—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.)

Hongkong abounds with descriptive epithets hurled at it by the Press, Canton, tourists, and above all, Shanghai. The latest innuendo of some nimble-witted pen is "a smug institution for ailing old maids." (It is superfluous to cite the land of its birth.)

But allowances must be made, for is not Shanghai the "Paris of the East"? (at least, so it flamboyantly tells us); a highly-spiced salad of every delectable edible dished up between New York and Montmartre; a city of the plains, a Sodom, a Gormorrah, or what you will; anything other than a reflection of its Cinderella sister. The simile appears so apt that it calls for further embellishment.

Cinderella may possess more attractive natural features than her Ugly Sister, but that portentous dame makes the most of every artificial accessory such as Jazz, Tinsel, and Noise, to compensate for any frugality on the part of nature. She is an indomitable "high-stepper," bringing a yellow, green, or purple peril in her wake in the shape of an avalanche of stupendous horse-powered cars, burbling down Bubbling Well Road, while Cinderella clatters into a glorified perambulator at the giddy angle of May Road!

But it is in the scintillating glare of "night-life" that the resplendent Elder Sister asserts her more expensive and superior tastes. While Cinderella is feverishly hunting her slippers under the table at five minutes before the fatal hour when the last "Red Light" flames, her more pampered kin is contemplating the "next lap" at the "Plaza" or "Carlton," finishing up with ham and eggs at the Del Monte in the still-born hours.

Despite this topical digression from the original fairy-tale, its point and moral must not be entirely lost. Shanghai, like every other prosperous metropolis, has naturally no time for morals, while Hongkong, like Ealing and Croydon, has too much.

But let it be remembered that Cinderella turned a more arched instep than her sneering family, and waylaid Prince Charming to boot!

She may shiver in front of a draughty fire in the cheapest Fugu silk or ruche which Karamally advertises, for steaming in through every crevice, playing a bangolele wailingly out of tune, or grill her complexion more thoroughly than the beefsteak chop, in the furnace of a "Hongkong summer"; but, at the same time, she wouldn't step into her sister's shoes, even if they weren't an outsize.

She prefers to live in a "repressed state," rather than exuberate for no reason at all, other than making more noise than the chappie next door, or deluding herself it is Piccadilly Circus, from the din and glare. She would rather exercise her wits bartering with implacable Cantonese, than ravel her "brows" over "big and small, real and unreal" money, with an adamant Shylock.

What, then, can account for this smug self-satisfaction?—despite boycotts, typhoons, and innuendoes in the Press as to the suburban respectability of Hongkong. Is it that the fairy-tale has unconsciously gone to Cinderella's head, and she knows that the Prince will undoubtedly bring the perfect-fitting shoe one fine day—whether he comes disguised as a rise in Sugar, Land, or Dairy farm shares. What matter? Then shall the despised Cinderella be emulated, for all her smugness. Meanwhile, she sits contentedly in the candle-light, surrounded by gigantic, anodized, it is true, but privately considering the moonlight somewhat blatant and garish.

50 MILES OF BOOKS.

BRITISH MUSEUM STORAGE PROBLEM.

Containing about 4,000,000 books, increasing by 35,000 to 40,000 books and pamphlets a year and necessitating 50 miles of shelves, growing an extra mile a year, it is obvious that the British Museum Library must one day undergo a process of decentralisation. But there will be no such process, an official at the museum said within the next two or three generations. It is the duty, as well as the statutory right of the British Museum to preserve every book published in the United Kingdom; and for this purpose there is a regular Copyright Receipt Office which makes it its business to keep this supply complete.

There are, however, many provincially published and technical books which run the risk of being overlooked, because their publication remains unannounced and their publishers do not appreciate the position of the museum in this respect.

The subsequent interest of books which seem very trivial when first published may become considerable. The essence of this statutory privilege and duty of the museum is that the preservation of the literature of the country should be complete.

WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued at 5.15 from the Royal Observatory, stated:
The anti-cyclone over China has strengthened. Conflicting reports make the position of typhoon uncertain.
Local forecast: East winds, fresh, fair.
Manila Warning.
Manila, Oct. 13th, 6.15 p.m.—Depression north-eastern part China Sea.

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE.

SEQUEL TO DEATH OF OLD WOMAN.

KOWLOON TRAFFIC CASES.

A Chinese lorry driver was arraigned on a charge of manslaughter at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday.

Defendant was employed by the Sanitary Department. An old Chinese woman was knocked down at the junction of Nathan Road and Saigon Street some days ago and she died subsequently.

Sub-Inspector A. Nicoll, of the Traffic Office, applied for a remand which was granted till next Tuesday.

His Worship (Mr. J. H. B. Nihill) fixed bail in the sum of \$500 (200 in cash and the balance by two sureties).

A fine of \$25 was imposed on the driver of another lorry for having an improper hand-brake.

A Chinese boy of about two years was toddling across Canton Road when he was nearly run over by the lorry and this led to the prosecution.

Traffic Sergeant Smith prosecuted.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

BANK CLERK CHARGED.

A clerk of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, named E. V. Hyndman, was charged before Major C. Willson, yesterday, at the Central Police Court with embezzlement.

Mr. L. D. Turner, who appeared to prosecute, applied for a week's remand, stating that this was for the purpose of adding further charges of a similar nature.

Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the defence, and the case was formally remanded for a week, defendant being allowed bail in the sum of \$3,000.

TRAMWAY CASE.

TWO PASSENGERS WITH ONE TICKET.

Mr. A. Gillard, of the Hongkong Tramway Company, prosecuted two Chinese youths before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy yesterday with misuse of a monthly ticket.

Defendants were both employees of the Kin Yuen firm, of No. 28, Des Vœux Road. It was stated that the first defendant was found using the ticket on Tuesday, and when questioned gave the name appearing on the ticket and the address of the shop. The following day the second defendant used the ticket while travelling in a car.

Some difficulty arose when the second defendant said that his name was not Wong Kin Yuen, the name appearing on the ticket. Mr. Gillard said that the defendant was pointed out by a shop employee as the man bearing that name.

The first defendant, who admitted that he used a ticket not in his name, was fined \$10. The case against the other youth was adjourned for one week for the master of the shop to be called.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

DEMONSTRATION THIS EVENING.

A demonstration of fire fighting with the Automatic Carbonic Acid Dry Fire Extinguisher "Total," will take place at the Kowloon Fire Brigade compound (near the Star Ferry Wharf) this evening at 5.30 p.m.

This demonstration will be interesting, as this type of fire extinguisher is new to the East, and claims to be one of the most efficient types of fire extinguisher on the market.

ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

COMPANY TO PLAY AT THE STAR.

The Italian Opera Company presented "La Tosca" at the Theatre Royal last night and scored another distinct success.

Commencing on Sunday next, the Company will present several operas at the Star Theatre, Kowloon. The season is for four nights only and will open with a performance of "Barbiere di Siviglia" at a matinee at 5.15 p.m. At the 9.15 performance, "Madame Butterfly" will be given.

VOLUNTEER FLYING SQUAD.

USEFUL ACQUISITION TO POLICE UNIT.

PROVISION FOR CASE OF EMERGENCY.

MANY USES FOR NEW SECTION.

Designed primarily so that a force of thoroughly equipped men can be rushed to any threatened spot in the Colony at a moment's notice, i.e., any place where the peace is threatened, a volunteer section has now been added to the already very efficient Hongkong Police Flying Squad.

The suggestion for such an addition to the Flying Squad originated with the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Captain Superintendent of Police, who, after conferring with officers of the Traffic Department, under which section the Flying Squad comes, has now materialised his scheme and put it into operation.

Last evening motor-cyclist members of the local Automobile Association, "and other motor-cyclists" had the whole scheme very fully explained to them by the Captain Superintendent of Police, and as a result, there are already some forty members enrolled in the Volunteer Flying Squad Section.

The Scheme Explained.

Briefly, the scheme is as outlined below:—As stated, the principal object of the formation of a Volunteer Section of the Flying Squad is to cope with any emergency that may arise at any time, such as a riot, or strike, etc. The whole idea is to be able to rush a sufficient force of men, the stronger the better, to any threatened place in the Colony, either in Hongkong or Kowloon, in the minimum of time, and so cope with any disturbance immediately.

Apart from emergency service, however, there are several other ways in which the Volunteer Section will be able to afford material assistance to the regular police Flying Squad.

For instance it is proposed that at least once a week this section shall parade with the regular unit and ride through various parts of the Colony, thus creating a fine moral effect generally.

Clearing the Thoroughfares.

An attempt will also be made to educate that section of the Chinese community so fond of squatting, and even playing games, in the road, particularly in such thoroughfares as Queen's Road East, Wanchai generally, Connaught Road, and Sai Wan Ho, that it is not a safe policy to obstruct motor traffic, especially when the footpaths are available. The Flying Squad, accompanied by the Volunteer Section, will ride two abreast along such thoroughfares, and it is thought that this action repeated frequently will have the desired effect of causing the Chinese to refrain from unnecessary occupation of the road, which is unsafe to themselves, and further causes an unnecessary obstruction to motor traffic.

The Volunteer Section can further be used, if called upon, to convey small supplies in side-cars to any outlying district requiring them, such as in strike or boycott emergencies, or during storm periods, when roads would very likely be blocked to larger vehicles.

Weekly Parades.

Although there is, as stated, a Police Flying Squad, which has done much useful work since it was formed, the addition of the Volunteer Section will undoubtedly strengthen it. The stronger that section becomes the better, for in time of emergency, the force could be divided and utilised in relief to the best possible advantage.

It is proposed to divide the Volunteer Section into two units, one for Hongkong and one for Kowloon. The Kowloon unit will be formed of motor-cyclists residing on that side of the Harbour, and similarly the Hongkong unit by those on the Hongkong side. This will do away with the necessity of conveying machines across the harbour, unless the full force is required on either side. At present, however, weekly parades will be held from the Central Police Station. The first of these is to take place to-morrow evening, and members available will assemble there with their machines and attach themselves to the Police Flying Squad who will proceed to initiate them into the method of "getting a move on," or, in other words, how to "hustle" to a spot like "greased lightning."

(Continued on next Column.)

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

WINDING-UP PETITION ADJOURNED.

In the Summary Court yesterday Mr. Justice Wood (acting during the vacation for the Chief Justice in Bankruptcy), granted an adjournment in respect of an application for the winding-up locally of the Russo-Asiatic Bank.

Mr. H. G. Sheldon made the application, being instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master. He represented the petitioning creditor, Mr. Au Fung Chau.

The petition had been presented on September 29th, Mr. Sheldon said, and the hearing fixed for yesterday. The adjournment was asked for owing to certain documents not being yet available.

The Official Receiver, Mr. D. W. Trotman, had no objection, and His Honour granted the adjournment, the necessary advertisement to be in the same form.

At Mr. Sheldon's request, His Honour made a note that at this the first hearing the petition had not been opposed.

PASSENGERS ON THE "EMPRESS OF ASIA."

DEPARTURES FROM THE COLONY THIS MORNING.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* left Hongkong at daylight this morning (Thursday) for Vancouver via Shanghai and Japan ports.

Among the passengers from Hongkong on the liner were the following:—

Mr. I. Clarke, manager of Messrs. G. S. Yuill & Co., Sydney, agents for the Australian-Oriental Line, who is going to Shanghai, accompanied by Mrs. Clarke.

Mr. A. Buys, of the Trans-Marina Trading Co., Hongkong, for Shanghai.

Mr. W. R. Butchart, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., for Shanghai.

Mr. J. Coulthart, of the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., en route to Kobe.

Mr. H. F. Payne, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., going to Shanghai.

Mr. D. Templeton, Manager of the Taikoo Sugar Refining Co., accompanied by Mrs. Templeton, going to Kobe.

Mrs. M. E. Asger, wife of Dr. Asger, en route to Nashville, Tennessee.

Messrs. J. S. and C. C. Gubbay, going to Shanghai.

Mr. M. M. Currie, manager, Davie Bong & Co., Hongkong, and Mrs. Currie, going to Yokohama.

Knowledge of the Colony.

Another advantage of the Section will be that, apart from anything else, members will be able to learn in an interesting way the geography of the Colony, and the shortest routes to arrive at given spots. For instance they will be able to use roads, when on duty, which in normal times are closed to motor traffic, and by this means they will acquaint themselves with the quickest routes, so that if at any time despatch riding is essential, their services will be invaluable.

In the Police Flying Squad combination motor-cycle machines are used, so that a passenger is carried in the side-car, who can get away quickly to a scene of action, while the driver is attending to the disposal of his machine before joining him. In the Volunteer Section, both solo machines and combinations will be employed. Solo machines will be ridden by the driver only, while with the combinations a passenger will be carried. In the case of combination machines, the idea is that the same passenger will always be carried, so that the Section may be assembled as quickly as possible, and without confusion, everyone knowing his place.

Special Constables.

So that members of the Volunteer Section may have power to act on their own, if necessary, they will be sworn in as special constables, but this will not bind them to any stipulated period of service, for if they find it impossible to continue serving they will be allowed to resign, on giving notice to the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Certain equipment, in the form of uniforms, and a badge, will be issued in due course to save wear on civilian clothes, and members of the Volunteer Section will be provided with a free licence for the machine and themselves while members of the Flying Squad. Petrol used while on duty will also be provided free of cost to them.

Of course, if the Section grows in numbers, as it seems likely to, in view of the already fine response to the suggestion mooted by the Captain Superintendent of Police, the matter will be put before the Government, with a view to provision of necessary equipments, etc.

NORMAL CONDITIONS ON SHAMEEN.

ALL OFFICE EMPLOYEES BACK AT WORK.

OVER 2,000 PASSENGERS FROM CANTON YESTERDAY.

It is reported that conditions are again normal on Shameen and that all offices have practically their full staffs. "Some amusing stories are told regarding these returning employees. An old amah, with her bundle, was one of the first "to run the gauntlet." When it was seen by the onlookers that she was safely across the bridge, others gained confidence and it was not long before all had followed her example. It is estimated that fully a thousand Chinese have returned since Monday.

Everything is taken for granted. In one firm, for example, the office boy started work without even so much as a "Good morning." When the bell was rung he answered it and took away some letters that needed copying as though there had never been any interruption in his routine task. It is impossible to imagine such a curious situation in any country but China. The traffic to and fro is perfectly free and the general impression is one of thankfulness that all barriers between the two communities have been removed.

MERCHANTS AND SHIPPING.

The merchants are still waiting and watching, but it is expected that the policy now being adopted of sending the steamers to the wharves will convince them that the boycott has terminated, and that they are at liberty to move goods. It must, of course, be remembered that they have had a particularly hard time during the past fifteen months and a certain amount of caution, if not suspicion, is natural. If the boycott is ended, they asked, why do the steamers still anchor in the stream? The *Faishan* intended to go to her wharf yesterday and the *Luangshan* will follow her example to-day. The *Sai On* anchored in the stream on her first trip but she also intends to go to the wharf on the next journey. As soon as a vessel appears it is surrounded by sampans. From all outward appearances, therefore, and particularly as far as labour is concerned, the boycott seems to be a thing of the past. The cargo, it is believed, will follow naturally but slowly.

THE HONGKONG PRAYA.

The Hongkong Praya was a seething mass of humanity yesterday about the time the Canton boats were expected. The *Luangshan* brought down over four hundred passengers and the *Sai On* about sixteen hundred. A good many of these latter appeared to be returned strikers. They came with their children and all their family belongings and many were rapturously greeted by friends on the water-front.

SHIPPING FACILITIES.

Each day now news is received of more and more ships being prepared in readiness to return to their former service. As is known, the *Sunning* of the China Navigation Company, is now at Canton. The *Hop Sang*, of the Indo-China S.N. Co., goes up to-day. It is understood that the *Fook On* will resume the Hongkong-Kongmoon-Wuchow run this morning and that the Shekhi-Hongkong tow-boat service will be started again on October 16th. The *Kwang Sai* is in dock overgoing overhaul; so is the *Tung On*. The *Tung On*, as soon as she is ready, will maintain a daily service to Canton in conjunction with the *Sai On*.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PUBLIC.

ABOLITION OF PASSES.

STRIKE COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT.

The following comparatively short statement was issued by the Strike Committee to the public in order to advise them of the cessation of the Strike:-

"The public is hereby notified that after the declaration of the strike by the Canton and Hongkong workers, we set up a blockade to both Hongkong and Macao, by dint of which we meant to give a severe blow to the British Imperialists in Hongkong, and to wipe out our disgrace, as well as to redress the wrongs caused to us by the massacres of May 30th and June 23rd. We were very thankful to our fellow-countrymen of various classes for their protection and support which enabled our work to be carried on in a very promising way.

At present, our Northern Expeditionary Forces have been repeatedly victorious, and there has already been a change in the general situation, so that our policy in opposing Imperialism must also be altered. In consequence, we have decided to change our old policy of a mere blockade by the Picket Corps into a new form of intensifying the severance of economic relations with the British, and to withdraw all the Picket Corps from the various places at 12 a.m. on October 10th. At the same time the issue of the pass permits to Hongkong by our Communication Department, the issuance of permits for the incoming and outgoing vessels, and the procedures for requesting the deputation of boarding members from the Committee will be all abolished, while the Examination Department by workers and merchants will also be cancelled. For fear of the above being not known by all people, this notification is therefore issued for the information of the public."

(Sd.) THE CANTON-HONGKONG STRIKE COMMITTEE OF THE ALL-CHINA GENERAL LABOURERS' UNION.
(10th October of the 15th year.)

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS' ATTITUDE.

CONFERENCE TO BE HELD SHORTLY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, October 13th.

It is understood that foreign diplomats will meet shortly to decide what action will be taken in regard to the Canton surtaxes, but probably not until after the arrival of Mr. Yoshizawa, who is due in Peking on the 15th.

Meanwhile the diplomats of all Legations are reticentest regarding any likely action.

Shantung has also begun levying somewhat similar taxes to those proposed by Canton.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

M. BORODIN'S VIEWS.

THE PEOPLE ARE YEARNING FOR PEACE.

A representative of the *Canton Gazette* has had an interview with M. Borodin. The *Daily Press* can, of course, accept no responsibility for this particular interview but the views expressed are interesting.

After discussing the military situation, the newspaper representative asked:

"What are our plans for the future?"

Merely to secure and consolidate the provinces now under the control of the Nationalist Government, replied M. Borodin. "The people are yearning for peace, resumption of communications and internal development. This I understand to be the principal task of the Nationalist Government as soon as military operations have been completed."

"What, in your opinion, is the next important task in Kwangtung?" queried the reporter.

"The ruthless suppression of banditry, efficient district government and development of trade," he answered.

"What will be the Government's foreign policy from now on?" he was asked at the conclusion of the interview. "On this point, the Foreign Office can enlighten you better than I," M. Borodin replied.

RE-INFORCEMENTS NEEDED FOR THE ARMY.

ATTEMPT TO RECRUIT 50,000 MORE MEN.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION HELD BY THE PICKETS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The group which wishes to sever economic relationship with Great Britain, is asking each of the four principal trade guilds of Canton to send five delegates to constitute the committee before October 14th. The Committee, supported by the extreme section of the Kuomintang and the Strike Committee, will, as a preliminary step, classify all the leading articles in the Canton shops, showing which are and which are not British. Kuomintang students in Canton will be asked to undertake this classification. According to the plans already published, all British goods are to be disposed of in Canton within three months and all persons possessing Hongkong currency must change it for Chinese money within the same period. As I have before indicated, however, responsible commercial circles, attach little importance to these activities of this committee.

Replying to the request of the Kuomintang military authorities in Canton for the return of the arms and ammunition issued to them since the beginning of the anti-British boycott, the Canton Strike Committee has intimated that it will be impossible, for the time being, to surrender the arms now in possession of pickets. It is the workers' intention to keep these arms for the organization of a labour defence corps, a volunteer movement fully armed and equipped to promote the interests of the labour party in Canton.

It is reported that the demands for reinforcements by the troops now in the Hupeh, Hunan, and Kiangsi have been so insistent that the Kuomintang in Canton is now considering the recruiting of 50,000 more men. The suggestion that the strikers who have not yet found employment should volunteer for duty has not been enthusiastically received. Many students, however, have already joined the Army; and complaints were recently heard among the parents of Kwangtung University students that some of their boys had enlisted "without the knowledge of their home folk."

Various Items.

By special arrangement with the *Sunning* Railway, which has been maintaining a telephone service for private use between its stations, the Telephone Exchange in Kongmoon is now able to connect its subscribers with persons in Kung-yick and Toyshan Cities.

The Kuomintang, finding that a number of shops in Canton, Kongmoon, and other cities are still hoisting the five-coloured Chinese Republican flag, instead of the red flag of the party, has again reiterated its order forbidding further use of the five-coloured flag.

A fire at Shekhi, Heungshan, on October 7th, destroyed many houses and caused over 40 casualties. The fire was originated in a matchbox.

The newspapermen in Canton have been instructed by the Kuomintang to organize a union so that they may be more efficient in their service to the party. Practically all Kuomintang newspapermen have become members of this union. To celebrate their organization, the newspapermen declared a holiday of three days, October 11th to 13th inclusive.

NEW HOTEL BUSES.

ADDITIONS TO REPULSE BAY SERVICE.

Two new motor buses have been added by the Hongkong Hotel Garage to the Repulse Bay Service. Driven by Traffic Sergeant Mason and carrying seven passengers, one of the vehicles made a trial run to the town and back to the Central Police Station compound along Garden Road and Arbuthnot Road yesterday morning.

The sharp gradients on the route gave ample scope for testing the efficiency of the brakes which acted smoothly even on sudden application without causing the passengers, and discomfort.

The new cars are Miller built models on Studebaker chassis, the design and fittings making them the last word in comfortable travelling. Each passenger has a bucket seat, the cushions and backs being built on Barber double deck springs, amply padded and upholstered in brown leather, this together with the wide aisle and spacious windows making them ideal for local conditions.

PROMOTER SUED.

SEQUEL TO BANNED SWEEPSTAKE.

UNWANTED TICKETS.

A sequel to the banning by the Police of the St. Leger Sweep sometime ago, was heard at the Summary Court yesterday, when before Mr. Justice Wood, Mr. A. E. Broadberry was sued for \$368.15 by the Yue Shing Printing Office, of 47, Queen's Road Central. It will be recalled that at the time of the banning of the sweep a large number of tickets had been sold, and others were left on the hands of the promoters.

At the Summary Court yesterday Mr. Leo d'Almada was for the plaintiffs, while Mr. L. D. Turner represented the defendant.

"A Laudable Idea."

Mr. d'Almada said that the plaintiffs were a firm of printers, who had carried on business in the Colony for 40 years. The defendant, Mr. Broadberry, was in the employ of Wm. Powell, Ltd. He was also a bookmaker under the name of Frank Haytor. Sometime in June this year the defendant, with a Mr. Wheelodon of the P.W.D., conceived the "laudable" idea of running a sweepstake for the benefit of the Hongkong Benevolent Society and the St. Vincent de Paul Society. In connection with the sweepstake Mr. Wheelodon approached plaintiffs, and discussed matters with the manager in regard to printing 50,000 sweepstake tickets for the English St. Leger on September 8th, 1926. This first arrangement was made by Mr. Wheelodon, and next day he brought in a draft of the kind of ticket he wanted. This draft was in the handwriting of either Mr. Wheelodon or of the defendant. Terms were arranged and plaintiffs were told to print 50,000 tickets, and plaintiffs were moreover told to have these tickets ready as soon as possible, to enable the promoters not only to sell them in Hongkong but also in Shanghai and other places.

After describing the tickets and mentioning that the prizes on offer were \$40,000 first prize, \$15,000 second, and \$7,000 third prize, Mr. d'Almada said that the defendant had paid a sum of \$44 odd into Court, but this was not in connection with the tickets. It was due for other material supplied by the plaintiffs. The quota of tickets were printed at \$750 and of this, \$225 had been paid on account. Plaintiffs were now claiming the balance.

"It was very unfortunate," he continued, "that in the course of this sweepstake, the police intervened and restricted the sale of any more tickets. Defendant was brought up before Mr. Nihil at the Kowloon Magistrate's and fined \$25 for running the sweepstake."

Mr. Turner objected and said that as Mr. d'Almada was not calling any evidence on the matter, it was not admissible.

Mr. d'Almada dropped the point and said that when the defendant was stopped, he told the plaintiffs that he did not want any more tickets. At the time the plaintiffs had printed the 50,000 tickets.

His Lordship and Sweepstakes.

Replying to his Lordship, Mr. d'Almada said that the arrangement was made verbally with Mr. Wheelodon.

Mr. d'Almada: My clients sympathize with the defendant in that he was stopped in carrying out his laudable object.

His Lordship: I notice that the laudable object was to get 10 per cent. from the proceeds.

Mr. Turner: That is usual, is it not?

His Lordship: I don't know; I have had no experience. (Laughter.)

The manager of the plaintiff firm was called and gave evidence as outlined by his solicitor.

Likelihood of Misunderstanding.

After evidence had been given for the defence by Mr. Wheelodon and Mr. Broadberry, Mr. Turner said that on the one side the transaction was carried out in "pidgin" English and on the other in ordinary English. He thought his Lordship would have no difficulty in finding that there was possibly a misunderstanding on the printer's part, or that he anticipated the need for the whole supply.

Mr. d'Almada: submitted that the printer was not the kind of man to print 50,000 tickets if he was only ordered to print 5,000.

His Lordship remarked that he was quite prepared to put it on record that in his opinion the printer was acting, as he believed, under instructions.

Mr. d'Almada asked his Lordship to accept the statement of the plaintiff, as, according to the tickets themselves, there must necessarily be 50,000 of them.

The Judgment.

His Lordship, in summing up, said he thought the plaintiffs had acted *bona fide* throughout. A suggestion that the tickets, or a portion, were printed after the sweepstake was forbidden seemed to him to have no foundation whatever. He accepted the plaintiff's evidence that he supposed he had a contract for 50,000 tickets at \$75 per unit of 5,000, and he printed them as far as he could in the interests of his customer. There might have been a misunderstanding when the verbal contract was entered into, and he found that on the main issue the defendant succeeded. Judgment would be for plaintiffs for \$44.15, which money had already been paid into Court, and costs up to payment of that amount, the subsequent costs to be paid by the defendant.

QUALITY BLUE SERGE SUITS

AT

\$65 00

Our Serges stand out as All Productions. Made from Botany Wools in various weights and —GUARANTEED INDIGO DYE—

the wearer is assured of the best possible value and wear.

You are invited to examine our New Range without any obligation on your part to purchase.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

Gentlemen's Tailors and Breeches Makers.

12, DES VOEUX ROAD.

NOW ON GREAT REDUCTION SALE.

THE WING ON Co., Ltd.

TEL. 198.

THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE

RECORDS, VOCAL SCORE, LIBRETTO,

AT

ANDERSON'S

ASK FOR MO SHEUNG CIGARETTES.

They have rapidly come into favour with discriminating smokers owing to their delightful flavour and aroma.

Only well-matured Virginian tobacco used. On sale at all tobacconists.

NANYANG BROS. TOBACCO CO.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON SERVICE

PASSENGERS AND SUPPORTERS Are
Herby Advised that Commencing on
THURSDAY, the 14th Inst., and until
Further Notice, Steamer "LUNGSHAN" Will
BERTH for a Short Period at COMPANY'S
WHARF in CANTON.

JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.

KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

ELECTRIC LIGHT REORGANIZATION.

INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT OF
KULANGSU, AMOY, SOUTH CHINA.

TENDERS are invited for the IN-
STALLATION AND OPERATION of an
ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

Tenders addressed to the Undermanned must
be Received Not Later Than NOVEMBER
30th, 1926.

For Information, Apply to—

ROBERT TULLY,

Hon. Secretary,

Electric Light Committee,
Kulangsu, Amoy, October 11th, 1926.

G. R.

NOTICE.

1st BN. THE EAST SURREY REGT.

"TROOPING THE COLOUR"

14th OCTOBER, 1926,

At 4.30 P.M. on MURRAY PARADE

GROUND.

THE PUBLIC ARE Herby Notified that
GARDEN ROAD Between QUEEN'S
ROAD CENTRAL and ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL
Will be CLOSED to VEHICULAR
TRAFFIC From 4 P.M. to 6.30 P.M. on the
14th Inst. All vehicles wishing to proceed
to the Upper Levels may do so by way of
ICA, HONG KONG STREET and LOWER ALBERT ROAD
or by the MURRAY ROAD on the East side of
MURRAY BARRIERS and continuing by the
MURRAY ROAD on the North side of the
DETENTION BARRIERS into GARDEN ROAD.
European Police Officers will be stationed at
various points directing the traffic.

E. D. C. WOLFE,

Capt. Supt. of Police.

Hong Kong, 12th October, 1926.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.COMPANIES WINDING UP
No. 3 of 1926.

Re THE RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
a Petition for the Winding up of
the above named Company by the
Supreme Court of Hong Kong was on the
23rd day of SEPTEMBER, 1926, presented to the
said Court by AU FUNG CHOW And that
the said Petition is directed to be heard before
the Court sitting at 10.30 o'clock in the
Forenoon on the 27th day of OCTOBER,
1926, and any Creditor or Contributor of the
said Company desirous of Supporting or
Opposing the Making of an Order on the
said Petition may appear at the Time of
Hearing by Himself or his Counsel for that
purpose, and a Copy of the Petition will be
furnished to any Creditor or Contributor
of the said Company requiring the Same by
the Undermanned on Payment of the
Regulated Charge for the Same.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for AU FUNG CHOW,
Princes Building,
Victoria, Hongkong.

NOTE.—Any Person who intends to ap-
pear on the Hearing of the said
Petition must serve on or send by Post
to the above named, Notice in Writing
of his intention to do so. The Notice
must state the Name and Address of the
Person or the Firm, the Name and Ad-
dress of the Firm, and must be signed
by the Person or Firm, or his or their
Solicitors (if any) and must be served,
or if posted, must be sent by Post in
sufficient time to reach the above
named Not Later Than 5 o'clock in the
Afternoon of the 20th day of OCTO-
BER, 1926.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for AU FUNG CHOW,
Princes Building,
Victoria, Hongkong.

LOST ON SATURDAY, 9th INST., betw-
THE EYE and THE LOWER TRAIN
STATION, One DIAMOND set In
Platinum broken from Ring. Reward
Offered. Will finder please return to
MR. W. T. SOUTHERN, THE EYE, &
The Peak.

[4061]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.IN THE GOODS OF SIR CATCHICK PAUL
CHATER, KNIGHT, C.M.G., DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of
the Probates Ordinance, 1897 (No. 2 of 1897),
made an Order Limiting the Time for Sending
in Claims to or Against the above Estate to
the 20th day of OCTOBER, 1926. Creditors
and Claimants are herby Required to send
their Claims to the Undermanned by the above
Date.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1926.

DEACONS,

Solicitors for the Executor,
1, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong.

[4061]

PREPAID "WANTED"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.—FIRST CLASS EUROPEAN
RESIDENCE, 3, McDONNELL ROAD, 2
Stories, with Garage, Phone, Light, Gas
Installed. Moderate Rental.—Apply Box No.
308, c/o Hongkong Daily Press.

INTIMATIONS.

FANLING HUNT RACES.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30th, 1926.

ENTRIES for The STREPLECHASE
RACE MEETING at FANLING KWANTAI
RACE COURSE, FANLING, CLOSE ON
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30th to Mrs. A.
H. POTTS, c/o BENJAMIN & POTTS, from
whom Entry Forms may be obtained.

[4063]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undermanned have received Instruc-
tions to Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND

THURSDAY

The 19th, 20th and 21st OCTOBER, 1926,
Commencing Each Day at 9.30 A.M.
With An Interval from
12 Noon to 1.30 P.M.

H.M. NAVAL YARD, HONGKONG,

AND AT

KOWLOON NAVAL DEPOT.

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL
STORES, Etc.,

Comprising:—

Money Chests, Binoculars, Metal Branch
Pipes, Life Boat, Whaler Gigs, Old Lead
Battery Plates, Boats' Sails, Electrical and
Wireless Telegraphy Fittings, Glycine, Elec-
tric Cable, Cooking Stoves, Ships' Fittings and
Furniture, Gear, Iron, Mattresses, Water
Closets and Parts, Life Belts, Carpets, Rugs,
Mats, Table Covers, Old Steel Pipes, Blankets,
Fold-up Lavatories, Curtains, Overcoats,
Glazed and Unglazed Tiles, Leather and
Metallic Hoses, Canvas Tubing, Old Cordage,
Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber Old Leather,
Old Woollen and Linen Rags, Metal Pro-
pellers, Old Paint Drums, Old Cork, New
Canvas Cuttings, Old Iron and Steel, Old Brass,
Copper, Lead and Zinc, Copper and Brass
Tubing, Coal Sacks, Brown Jean, Wood and
Iron Blocks, Lamps, Lanterns and Gear,
Gauges, Old Steel Tubes, Old Steel Wire Rope,
Dirty Mineral Oil, Olive Oil and Oil Fuel,
Chain Cable and Gear Drilling, Screwing and
Grinding Machines, Lathes, Steam Engines,
Chairs, Compasses Binnacles, Logs, Clocks,
Iron Drums and Tanks, Old Bunting, Fire
Engines, Boats' Engines and Boilers, Rigging
Blocks, Wire and Fibre Brushes, Glass Tubes,
Table Fans, Baths, Axes, Forks, Vices, Mi-
cellaneous Tools, Ironmongery Protective Ma-
tresses, Filters, Mast, Sine Nets, Capstan
Engines and Gear, Charging Pipes, Hull,
Engine and Boilers of Steam Cutter, Asbestos
Packing, Associated Engine, Engine Room
Telegraphs, Circular and Band Saws, Gymnas-
tic Gear, etc., etc.

Lots May be Inspected on MONDAY, the

18th OCTOBER, 1926.

Terms of Sale:—As detailed in Catalogue.

LAMBERT BROTHERS,

By Appointment,

Auctioneers to the Admiralty.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1926.

[4063]

BY ORDER OF THE FIRST

MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

FOUR LOTS OF

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD

PROPERTIES

NAMES:—

LOT No. 1

ALL THAT Piece or Parcel of Ground
situate at YAU MATI in the De-
pendency of Kowloon and Colony
of Hongkong and registered at the
Land Office as SECTION O OF KOW-
LOON INLAND LOT No. 689. To-
gether with Three Buildings thereon
in course of construction at NATHAN
ROAD.

LOT No. 2

ALL THAT Piece or Parcel of Ground
situate at TAI KOK TSUI in the
Dependency of Kowloon and Colony
of Hongkong and registered at the
Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND
LOT No. 1644 Together with One
Building thereon.

LOT No. 3

ALL THAT Piece or Parcel of Ground
situate at SHAMSHUIPO in the De-
pendency of Kowloon and Colony
of Hongkong and registered at the Land
Office as THE REMAINING POR-
TION OF NEW KOWLOON INLAND
LOT No. 58 Together with Four
Buildings thereon now known as
Nos. 61, 63, 65 and 67, YU CHAU
STREET.

LOT No. 4

ALL THAT Piece or Parcel of Ground
situate at SHAMSHUIPO aforesaid
and registered at Land Office as NEW
KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 410.
Together with One Building thereon
now known as No. 125, TAI NAN
STREET.

IN FOUR LOTS

BY

MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, AUCTIONEER,

AT THE

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET, HONGKONG,

ON

WEDNESDAY,

THE 20th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1926,

AT 3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

For further Particulars and Conditions

of Sale apply to:—

MESSRS. GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON

& Co.,

Mortgagees' Solicitors,

St. George's Building, Chater Road.

OR TO:—

MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA,

Auctioneer,

No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET,

Dated the 8th day of October, 1926.

[4063]

INTIMATIONS.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

AT THE SIGN OF THE LANTERN

WE Have Now MOVED into our New

Premises:—

YORK BUILDING,

GROUND FLOOR,

CHATER ROAD,

(Next Door to KELLY & WALSH).

Where You Will Find a Collection of
CHINESE BLACKWOOD, CARPETS,
PORCELAIN, EMBROIDERIES, BEADS,
PERKING GLASS, LACQUER, CHINA
LAMP SHADES and CHINOISERIE of
All Kinds at Fixed and Reasonable Prices.
Also A New Consignment of SMART
TROCKS and HATS from London and Paris.

[4012]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
will be held in the Pavilion on FRI-
DAY, the 15th OCTOBER, 1926, at 5.30 P.M.
AND

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
on FRIDAY, the 15th day of
OCTOBER, 1926, immediately after the hold-
ing of the GENERAL MEETING, A DRAW-
ING for the REDEMPTION OF ONE
HUNDRED (100) DEBENTURES will be
held.

The Numbers of the Debentures Drawn will
be published in the Hongkong Government
Gazette, and the local Newspapers, and Holders
of Drawn Debentures may, upon giving Notice
to the Treasurers waiting the 6 Months' Notice
to which they are entitled, apply on the 31st
OCTOBER, 1926, to THE TREASURERS,
Messrs. PATERSON, SMITH & FLEMING, for
Payment of the Principal and Interest to the
31st OCTOBER, 1926.

By Order of the Committee,
J. D. HUMPHREYS,
Hon. Secretary.

[4020]

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE Undermanned 9 Certificates for
334 Shares in this Company, standing
in the Name of LEUNG HING CHEUNG,
Have Been LOST, and if at the Expiration of
One Month from the Date hereof the following
Share Certificates be not forthcoming, other
Certificates for the said Shares will be issued
by the Company and thereafter No Other will
be Acknowledged.

Certificate for 100 Shares Nos.	33314/33413
" " " " "	30852/30911
" " " " "	3214/32211
" " " " "	56093/56104
" " " " "	12413/12418
" " " " "	50854/50973
" " " " "	56130/56179
" " " " "	23258
" " " " "	101431/101528

334 Shares in all.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 8th October, 1926.

[4040]

BY ORDER OF THE FIRST

MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD

PROPERTY

Situate at VICTORIA in the Colony of Hong-
kong and registered at the Land Office as
THE REMAINING PORTION OF IN-
LAND LOT No. 717 with the Buildings
thereon known as Nos. 14c, 14d and 14e,
ROBINSON ROAD

To Be Sold

IN THREE LOTS

ON

MONDAY, THE 18th DAY OF OCTOBER,

1926, at 3 o'clock P.M.

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS,

Auctioneers,

at

THREE SALESMEN, No. 84, DUNDRELL STREET,

VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

For further Particulars and Conditions of

Sale, Apply to:—

Messrs. WOO AND NASH,

Mortgagees' Solicitors,

Nos. 4 and 6, Queen's Road Central,

OR TO:—

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS,

Auctioneers,

No. 84, DUNDRELL STREET.

Dated 1st October, 1926.

[4048]

TO LET.

A EUROPEAN SHOP in NATHAN ROAD,

KOWLOON. Apply to:—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE

CO., LTD.

4025] Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.

TOP FLAT in No. 5 and GROUND

FLOOR in No. 7, PRAT BUILDINGS,

Kowloon. Apply to:—

SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION,

HONGKONG.

[3994]

TO LET.

GROUND FLOOR OFFICES near

KOWLOON FERRY. Apply to:—

Box No. 3818,

c/o Hongkong Daily Press.

[3818]

TO LET.—NEAR MAY ROAD STATION TWO

FLATS in the NEW BUILDINGS with

all Modern Conveniences.—Apply A. V.

APCAR & Co., Ltd., 1, Des Voeux Road

Central.

[4022]

OFFICE TO LET

In ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply—

SECRETARY,

A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.

[3845]

REQUIRE—ARCHITECTURAL

ASSISTANT EUROPEAN. Must be

Experienced and Competent. State Experience

and Salary to Box No. 4067, c/o Hongkong

Daily Press.

[4067]

INTIMATIONS.

WATSON'S
AERATED WATERS

ARE PREPARED FROM REAL

FRUIT ESSENCES.

GUARANTEED

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

LEMONADE—Has the real
essence obtained from
Lemons grown in Southern
Italy.

RASPBERRYADE—Is prepared
with the juice of raspberries
grown in England and
Tasmania.

FORMAZONE—THE
NON-ALCOHOLIC
CHAMPAGNE. It possesses
the characteristic stimulating
and refreshing qualities of
Champagne and has a
delicious flavour.

STONE GINGER BEER—The

only genuine Stone Ginger
Beer in the East. Prepared
by a special process of
fermentation which gives it
the distinctive flavour which
is so pleasing to the palate.

SOLE AGENTS:—

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.

Aerated Water Manufacturers.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

[30]

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 14TH, 1926.

COMPROMISE.

One of the things most difficult to under-
stand is the inability of British States-
manship to force a working arrangement
between the mine owners and their em-
ployees, and so put an end to the pre-
sent conflict at Home. That the struggle
is protracted is due to the conviction on
both sides that the cause for which each
is fighting is a just one. Formerly the
impoverishment of the workers would
quickly have forced a surrender, but now
owing to liberal support for miners' funds, and also because of the "Pro-
vision of Meals Act" for poor children
attending school and the fact that the
miners have their homes and gardens
intact they are able to hold out for what
they consider their rights. With the
details as set forth in the Coal Commis-
sion Report and the time necessary for
digesting them it should have been pos-
sible for the contending parties to reach
an agreement which in the eyes of the
public was fair and reasonable.

The trouble is that there are extremists
on both sides, making the atmosphere
impossible for the saner elements to
express that broad common sense which
characterises all British relationships.
Mr. EVAN WILLIAMS explains the exis-
tence of Mr. COOK as Mr. COOK explains
the existence of Mr. EVAN WILLIAMS.
The latter is evidently no fit person to
reach an agreement when he suggests,
at a meeting between employers and
miners, a meeting that must have been
tense and earnest, that it should begin
with a hymn in scornful reference to the
fact that an independent body of high
ecclesiastics and Free Churchmen had
endeavoured to help forward a settle-

ment. Mr. COOK likewise with his state-
ments that he is a humble disciple of
LENIN and other extravagant utterances
is no fit person to represent the miners.
English politics has always tended to
dichotomy with extreme "die hardism"

on both sides, but with a preponderating
mass of hard commonsense converging
in the centre.

For some strange reason this great body
of opinion is at present not asserting
itself, though it is high time that it did
for the damage being done is extensive.
The miners like other workers can be
made to recognise economic facts and
also to realise that all the windy state-
ments about England becoming, after the
war, a country fit for heroes to live in,
were meant simply, though sincerely, to
encourage workers to put forth their
greatest efforts during the war. The
arcadian bliss thus prophesied can have
no relation to fact in the present im-
poverished state of Europe. At the same
time the employers must recognise that
public opinion will not allow exploitation
nor humiliation even if the employers can
by virtue of their position bring this
about. Such would seem to be the com-
monsense view. It is time that it pre-
vailed, for foreign affairs cannot receive
the Prime Minister's nor his Cabinet's
serious attention so long as the present
impasse exists. Once it is over the best
brains of the country will be free to deal,
for example, with the present grave
problems in China, and so provide that
guidance and support which is so urgently
needed.

WORKERS' OPINION OF THE
SOVIET.

In many parts of the world,—China
among others, as we have good reason
to know, despite the "laughing contradic-
tion" given recently by M. KARAKHAN
to a reporter of a Shanghai American
journal—the Soviet has of late been
playing a very active part, and a part
that has by no means been devoid of
success. Judging, however, by what hap-
pened at Margate the other day, when
the British Labour Party, in conference,
unmistakably made it clear that they
would not tolerate Soviet interference
of any kind and, simultaneously, again
rejected over

LABOUR PARTY AND COAL CRISIS.

HEATED CONFERENCE SCENES.

DEMAND FOR UNION LEVY.

PLAIN SPEAKING BY MR. J. H. THOMAS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, October 13th.

There were more animated scenes when the annual conference of the Labour Party was continued at Margate to-day. Mr. Rhys Davies, M.P., moved a resolution protesting against the manner in which the Government had handled the coal crisis and expressing the opinion that the deep-rooted and urgent problems of the mining industry could be settled by the adoption of a scheme of nationalisation.

This resolution was strongly attacked by a number of speakers on the ground that it gave no practical support to the miners.

More "Kick."

Mr. Kirkwood, a prominent member of the Labour Party's left wing, wanted a resolution with some "kick" in it, which would encourage the brave men and women in the coalfields. What the miners now required, he said, was money. He asked for a levy on all affiliated Unions.

Mr. Horner, Delegate of the South Wales miners, declared: "We don't want your empty resolution. If you would help us, let us have money and an embargo."

Mr. Thomas Speaks Out.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Railwaymen's Leader, who was Colonial Secretary in the late Labour Government, said he would tell the Conference why a levy on other Trades Unions to help the miners was impossible. At this moment there were 45,000 railwaymen who had never gone back to work since the general strike of last May. In addition 200,000 railwaymen were only working three days a week. The Engineers' Union was now taking a levy for its own men. In the Boilermakers' Union 45 per cent. of the men were unemployed. As to an embargo on foreign coal, Mr. Thomas declared that the resolution recently passed by the International Miners' Federation at Brussels favouring the prevention of the export of coal to Great Britain was only a piece of paper. It was no use to deceive the miners by talk about an embargo which could not be realised.

Mr. Thomas's plain truths were received with angry shouts and much interruption by the extremist section of the conference.

Mr. Ben Tillett, leader of the Transport Workers, reinforced Mr. Thomas's arguments. He said the transport workers could do nothing. They had spent already £1,000,000 in the miners' interest. They were £500,000 in debt. Eighty thousand men in the Transport Workers' Union were unemployed and 100,000 were under-employed.

Levy Impossible.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Leader of the Labour Party, emphasised the impossibility of a Trade Union levy. He said the situation was not adequately realised. There had been a consultation of Union Leaders as to the best means of helping the miners and he had been perfectly appalled at the unemployment in each Union. The industrial situation had to be faced. The resolution before the Conference definitely committed the Parliamentary Labour Party to the nationalisation of mines and he hoped the Conference would pass it and thus give some encouragement to the miners. It was the best thing that the conference could do now. The miners' fight would only begin on a new plane when the present crisis was over. That new plane was the House of Commons, and the new policy was nationalisation of the industry.

Mr. MacDonald's statements evoked some boozing. Eventually, the resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority of 3,515 votes against 210,000.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COAL DISPUTE.

SAFETYMEN DECIDE TO CARRY ON.

20,000 MORE MINERS RETURN TO WORK.

LONDON, October 13th.

The acceleration of the drift back of miners to work was indicated in to-day's returns, showing that 217,000 miners were working, an increase of 19,474 as compared with yesterday.

Safetymen's Decision.

LONDON, October 13th.

The Delegate Conference of Safetymen held in London has unanimously reaffirmed the decision to remain at work.

BRITISH MISSIONARIES AT SIANFU.

EVACUATED SAFELY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, October 13th.

Mr. Wheeler, who, along with Mr. Wyatt, left Peking last month to arrange for the evacuation of British missionaries at Sianfu, has wired the British Legation stating that, through the good offices of General Liu Chen Hun, the Tupan, all foreign missionaries at Sianfu have been brought out of the place in safety except the Rev. and Mrs. Jensen, and apparently some Catholics who decided to remain.

Six Britishers Remain.

LATER.

It transpires that in addition to the Jensens six British men remained in Sianfu.

THE NEW CANTON TAXES.

COMMENT ON JAPAN'S PROTEST.

BRITAIN URGED TO ADOPT SIMILAR ATTITUDE.

LONDON, October 13th.

The Japanese protest to China with regard to the attempt by Canton to levy surtaxes on foreign goods, not only on the ground of her trade interests but also because she does not intend recognising the divided sovereignty of China, is the subject of a *Daily Telegraph* leader, which says that no Western people can encourage that sub-division, if Japan opposes it.

The paper considers it would be a wise policy for Britain to imitate the action of Japan, and refuse to acknowledge the sovereignty of Southern China.

SCENE IN PRUSSIAN DIET.

MEMBERS INJURED IN INK-WELL BATTLE.

BERLIN, October 12th.

The debate on the Hohenzollern Settlement Bill provoked unparalleled Communist fury in the Prussian Diet.

The sitting was suspended five times owing to uproar and opprobrious epithets and was finally closed in disorder, necessitating police supervision, after a display of fistuffs, in which ink-wells, books, tables, and chairs were hurled. Three members were injured, including the Vice President, Herr Garnich, who was hit with an ink-well and spattered from head to foot. Ten Communists were forcibly ejected.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

M. KARAKHAN VISITS MOSCOW.

MOSCOW, October 12th.

M. Karakhan has arrived, in order to consult the Government on the Chinese situation.

FRENCH BUDGET.

OVER 9,000 MILLION FRANCS FOR FOREIGN DEBTS.

PARIS, October 12th.

M. Poincaré has taken time by the forelock and presented his Budget to the Finance Committee several weeks before the re-assembly of Parliament.

He estimates the expenditures at 39,332,000,000 francs and the revenue at 39,960,000,000 francs. The sum of 2,375,000,000 francs is earmarked for the payment of foreign debts, of which 1,542,000,000 will be derived from Germany under the Dawes plan. Also, 3,133,000,000 francs is earmarked for the internal debt in addition to the 3,500,000,000 francs from the recently created independent redemption fund.

M. Poincaré promises to submit a plan for the stabilisation of the currency later, but in the meantime he withholds the details for reasons of expediency.

"MOST MENACING INSTITUTION IN THE WORLD."

AMERICAN LABOUR DENOUNCES SOVIET.

DETROIT, October 12th.

The Convention of the American Federation of Labour has denounced the Soviet régime in the strongest possible terms and described it as an assassin standing over the prostrate body of Freedom. It has renewed its pledge to give no quarter to Soviet Russia and endorsed President Coolidge's standpoint that American principles are not to be bartered. The resolution deemed the Soviet régime as "the most unscrupulous, most anti-social, and most menacing institution in the world to-day."

Italian Fascism Also Condemned.

LATER.

The convention also adopted a resolution declaring that Italian Fascism is merely another form of the dictatorship of the autocracy, which can never find anything but opposition at the hands of a free people.

STIFF SENTENCE ON BANK ACCOUNTANT.

4 YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

OVER 5 LAKHS INVOLVED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOMBAY, October 12th.

In the High Court, Llewellyn Evans, former Chief accountant of the Bombay branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, was found guilty on two charges of criminal breach of trust, and the falsification of accounts in respect of Government securities valued at 510,000 rupees.

Evans pleaded not guilty, but was sentenced to a term of four and a half years rigorous imprisonment.

Other charges in respect of sums of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000 will be taken up.

Nominal Sentences.

LATER.

Evans pleaded guilty to the charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of the amounts of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000, but not guilty to the charge of falsifying the accounts.

The latter charges were withdrawn by the representative of the Crown, who stated that he would not press the charges on which the accused pleaded guilty if the sentences thereon would not be concurrent with the sentence already passed.

Judge thereupon sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment on each charge of criminal breach of trust.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY.

SIR RONALD LINDSAY.

RUGBY, October 12th.

It is expected that Sir Ronald Lindsay, who is succeeding Lord D'Abernon as British Ambassador in Berlin, will take up that post early next month.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

FLOURISHING BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

NO CHANGE OF POLICY.

RUGBY, October 12th.

The statement that M. Krassin, the new Soviet Charge d'Affaires, had some new plan to present when yesterday he was received at the Foreign Office by Sir Austen Chamberlain, is not correct.

The occasion of his visit was to present his credentials and the conversation which followed and which lasted for an hour was of a purely general character. There is no indication of any change of attitude on the part of the British Government towards Russia. Ministerial statements in the House of Commons made before the Parliamentary recess, emphasised that the British Government regard the recognition of Russia's debt and the strict fulfilment of her undertakings given on the Trade Agreement not to propaganda against British interests as essential measures towards an improvement of understanding. No obstacles, however, are placed by the Government in the way of trade with Russia and actually Britain would appear to be doing more business with her than with any other country, despite the continued unwillingness of British financial houses to give extended credits.

CHEQUE ON DEATH.

DRAWN BY SUICIDE IN GAOL.

Dr. Douglas Cowburn held an inquest at Brixton Gaol on September 11th on the body of George Jones (78), a dairyman, who was found hanging in a cell in which he had been confined in the prison hospital.

Warder W. L. Samuels said that he found Jones suspended from the window frame in his cell by a noose composed of a towel, a handkerchief and boot laces. Jones had been in hospital from August 9th, suffering from bronchitis, asthma, hernia and senile debility. There was no evidence of mental depression in his condition.

Major Lyndon H. Morris, governor of the gaol, said that Jones was incarcerated in respect of non-payment of rates, and also as a remand prisoner on a charge of false pretences, and should have appeared in court on the morning of his death.

A half-sheet of foolscap, written upon, was found in the cell in Jones's handwriting. The Coroner read some of the extracts. One sentence was: "I will now write the cheque called Death. When cashed my creditors will be paid in full."

The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide through mental distress," being tantamount to a verdict of unsound mind.

HUNAN SITUATION.

ANTI-BRITISH AGITATION.

PROPERTY AND EMPLOYEES INTERFERED WITH.

A naval wireless message from Hankow, dated Tuesday, states that the local situation is unchanged.

Anti-British agitation is, however, reported at Chang Teh, in Hunan, where the property and employees of some British firms have been interfered with.

The naval message further states that two British merchant vessels arrived at Chungking without interference, and that movements of troops down the river from Wanshan and Ichang, and up the river from Kinkiang, have been observed.

CONFIDENCE MEN TRICKED.

AMERICAN'S SECOND THOUGHTS.

£3,100 BETTING SCHEME GOES WRONG.

For attempting to obtain £3,100 from Mr. William Henry Lewers, an American, from Honolulu, by means of the confidence trick, John James Rowan, 50, a commission agent of Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C., and Charles James Smythe, 54, independent, of Southampton-row, W.C., were each sentenced at Bow Street last month to six months' imprisonment.

Mr. Percival Clarke, for the Commissioner of Police, said that some years ago Mr. Lewers met in Honolulu Rowan, who was passing there as a retired Australian sheep farmer. Early this year Mr. Lewers came to Europe and in July wrote to Rowan to tell him of his arrival in London.

At Rowan's invitation Mr. Lewers dined with him at the Carlton Hotel on August 23rd, and then Rowan introduced Smythe as an old chum from Australia. After dinner all three drove away in Smythe's motor-car, which impressed Mr. Lewers very much.

Rowan arranged to meet Mr. Lewers next day at St. James's Square, but the appointment was kept by Smythe, who explained that Rowan was engaged in selling blood stock for a wealthy man.

Sumptuous Furniture.

They went to Rowan's office in Green Street, and the sumptuousness of the furniture further impressed Mr. Lewers. After some talk all three went to Gatwick races.

Rowan made some excuse for leaving the others. When he returned he told Mr. Lewers that he had made a bet for him of 900 to 100. Mr. Lewers had not authorized the bet, but it happened that the horse backed won.

Rowan went away again, and came back saying that he had made bets for the other two. This bet was also said to have been won, but by the end of the day Mr. Lewers was told that he had lost £3,100. Smythe said that his own losses came to much more.

Mr. Lewers cabled to Honolulu for the money, but next morning he went to Scotland Yard, where he learned who Rowan and Smythe were. An appointment had been made for the money to be paid over in Rowan's office that afternoon. Mr. Lewers went there. Waiting in the background were two detectives with a warrant.

When Mr. Lewers entered Rowan said: "Have you cabled for the money?" Mr. Lewers said that he had. Smythe was in the next room at the time. The police afterwards entered and arrested both men.

International Gang.

Smythe was a man of considerable substance. Correspondence in the office showed that Rowan owed about £4,000 for bets.

Chief Inspector Collins said that Rowan was last convicted at Liverpool in 1903, when he received three months' imprisonment for loitering with intent to practise the confidence trick. Smythe had been convicted in Australia of forgery and stealing by means of a trick. Both men were associated with international confidence tricksters, and during the last 10 years there had been many complaints of their having swindled people by similar means.

Cross-examined, he said that during the last 15 years Smythe had undoubtedly made a good living by Stock Exchange transactions. Rowan was a professional backer of horses, and for years had executed very large book-making commissions.

Mr. Fry, the magistrate, described the case as a barefaced attempt to extort £3,100.

FRAUD ON BANK.

£250 AND £200 OBTAINED BY FORGERY.

By means of forgery the Liverpool branch of the National Bank has been robbed of £250, and on the same day and by similar methods the Manchester branch of the same bank was defrauded of £200.

The method employed was to send a forged advice note, presumably by the manager of the Dublin branch, bearing a specimen signature of a Mr. John Hall.

An hour or two after the advice note was received a man giving name of John Hall went into the Liverpool branch of the bank and presented a cheque for £250. The signature on the cheque was satisfactorily compared with that on the advice note, and the cheque was honoured on the strength of the information contained in the note.

A day or two later it was discovered that Mr. John Hall was not known at the Dublin branch, and that the signature on the advice note was a clever forgery. The description of the man who cashed the cheque at Liverpool does not agree with that of the man who obtained £200 at Manchester, and it is presumed that the two were operating together.

ON OPENING A NEWSPAPER.

A BROCHURE WHICH SHERLOCK HOLMES FAILED TO WRITE.

CHARACTER BETRAYAL.

I do not think that Sherlock Holmes included among his brochures one on the opening of newspapers; it was a palpable omission not now, one fears, to be repaired. And yet it is not difficult to reconstruct a piece of detection which would have justified the brochure. The work is done, the criminal has been led away by the official police, and, safely back in Baker Street, Sherlock Holmes proceeds to reconstruct the story of the detection of the criminal who burgled the safe at the Grand Nineveh Hotel of a million pounds worth of pearls, killed the manager, two bell boys, and the hotel detective, and eluded the clumsy efforts of Scotland Yard. Holmes explains his reasons for concluding that the criminal had not left the hotel—the rest was easy. Watson pleads for further details.

"I had merely to sit in the lounge and watch men opening their papers," says Holmes. Watson commits himself. "How absurdly simple; of course he went straight to the story of the crime." "No, Watson. All the others turned straight to the story—they were staying in the hotel, what could be more natural? I detected the criminal because he glanced at the story, and then began to read the Parliamentary debate; but I noticed that he looked round the lounge and then glanced again at the story and then away again. I have published a small brochure on the different ways in which people open newspapers."

Its Own Method.

To each calling its own method, but it is the individual who is really interesting. My aunt Mary was the ideal newspaper reader. At breakfast she would be busy with the teacups and would do no more than purr gently while my uncle snapped out scattered information and denunciation from behind his paper. Her hour came later when she had attended to the affairs of the household. Then she would sit down on a straight-backed chair in a good light and begin. There were preliminary rites. My uncle was an untidy reader, and the paper had to be restored to something of its pristine neatness. Then my aunt would begin with the births, deaths, and marriages—stopping here and there for comment, sometimes even for brief and well-balanced biographies of persons mentioned. Then, very slowly, she would open the paper in the middle. Leaders were leaders in those days, and my aunt read them steadily, her lips moving here and there as she encountered some specially vigorous attack on "that man Gladstone."

The fashionable intelligence would be her next quarry, and here her comments became positively racy. Thence she would pass rather cursorily down the long columns of the Parliamentary debate unless, indeed, there were some oration of Lord Salisbury's to be read at length. Over foreign intelligence she did not linger. Aunt Mary never doubted that inscrutable Providence had made England an island with a purpose; a little religious controversy was not disapproved, and the remaining pages would have their brief due. Aunt Mary never threw down a newspaper; carefully and methodically she refolded it; not until a full week had passed were the servants allowed to put it to base uses. "It was that newspaper," for her there was none other.

Aunt Eliza's Method.

Very different was the harum-scarum method of my Aunt Eliza; her household moved in jerks rather than in the inevitable orderliness of my Aunt Mary's. My Aunt Eliza dashed at the paper; within five minutes the sheets were lying forlornly scattered about the floor; probably she was clamouring for a pair of scissors in order to cut this or that—it did not matter what, for she seldom reached the point of actual cutting; scissors in hand she was diverted by some new paragraph. Aunt Eliza was always making discoveries. "Fancy this!" she would cry, reading some utterly uninteresting paragraph. "I wonder if this is Mr. Roe," she would speculate over a paragraph about a man of that name living in some town 500 miles away and doing something which Mr. Roe could never have attempted. Quite suddenly Aunt Eliza would grow weary of the newspaper; would sweep it up in a forlorn bundle and command its removal.

Yet my Aunt Eliza never so moved me to fury as her son Charles, though, on the principle of reactions, she may have had some responsibility for his newspaper crimes. Charles opened a newspaper as if it were a personal and confidential document, glancing round out of the corners of his eyes in case someone else might be overlooking him. Reading a newspaper in a railway carriage Charles would fold it carefully so that nothing was to be read except the half-column on which he was intent at the moment. He would edge himself into a position which made it as difficult as possible for his neighbour to catch a glimpse over his shoulder. Ask him if there was anything new about so-and-so, and he would reply briefly that he had not seen anything; ask him what was Lancashire's score, or whether MacLaren was out, and he would wave you away as one who had more important things to read. He would close the paper as furtively as he would open it—and it would disappear.

(Continued on next Column.)

A QUEEN'S LOVE-LETTER.

WHERE BRITAIN'S HISTORY IS STORED.

According to Sir Henry C. Maxwell-Lyte, the seventy-eight-year-old chief of the Public Record Office, who is soon retiring from this post after forty years, few visitors to London know that this office exists.

But it does, and there you can see a letter, dated July 13th, 1797, written by Lord Nelson. The writing is normal, sloping to the right, for this was perhaps the last letter written by the famous Admiral before the loss of his right arm a few days later. A second letter is preserved, signed by Nelson, written immediately after the accident. In this the writing slopes irregularly, and it is obviously signed with the left hand.

Who was the first British king to sign his name as distinguished from the mere marks formerly used? The earliest record is a letter signed by King Richard II. granting to a prioress near Bristol a "tun" of red wine every Christmas!

The Domesday Books.

When Queen Victoria came to the throne, the national archives were scattered in about sixty places, but by an Act passed in 1838 they were concentrated in the Public Record Office, which now contains records of the Chancery, Exchequer, various Courts, and departments of State such as the Treasury, Home Office, Foreign Office, War Office, Admiralty, Board of Trade, and Customs.

Amongst the principal exhibits are the Domesday Books, that are the outcome of a general survey of England ordered by William the Conqueror at the end of 1085.

Then you can inspect letters from Anne Boleyn, Mary Queen of Scots, John Knox, Sir Philip Sidney, Sir Francis Drake, and Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. Napoleon Bonaparte's signature other letters, whilst King George III. is the recipient of a note from George Washington, first President of the United States. William Shakespeare's signature in an abbreviated form is found at the foot on some legal documents, and in another file is a letter from Lord Byron.

The Gunpowder Plot was discovered through an anonymous letter sent to Lord Montagu, believed to be written by one of the conspirators. It advised him "to devise some excuses to shift of attendance at this parliament."

Signed After Torture.

According to the historic declaration of Guy Fawkes, that can be seen, Catesby proposed to have the conspiracy against the King "performed by gunpowder and by making a myne under the Upper House of Parliament." Percy "hired a house at Westminster for that purpose," and the conspirators describe their way to the gunpowder. One stood as sentry whilst twenty barrels of powder were moved into the cellar and covered with faggots. The shaky signature of Guy Fawkes to this confession is said to have been affixed only after severe torture.

A delightful little love-letter is treasured. The Earl of Essex writes to Queen Elizabeth: "Hast, paper, to that happy presence whence only unhappy I am banished. Kiss that fayne correcting hand which layes new plasters on my lighter hurts, but to my greatest wound applyeth nothing. Say thou comest from shaming, languishing, departing S.X."

One of the most amusing items is the dispensation by the Archbishop of Canterbury to King Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour for their marriage, although within the unlawful degrees of affinity.

by some sleight of hand he seemed to project it into another sphere. I had a feminine cousin who never opened a newspaper without tearing a somewhere, her hands seemed to have some destructive quality when applied to the printed sheet. She had another peculiarity. However neatly the paper was folded when she opened it, she would contrive always to get the pages mixed. Page nine would follow on page three, and if there was something of special interest on page 12, that page would disappear, she herself being loud in regretting the disappearance.

For myself I confess that I like a certain apparatus about the opening of a newspaper. I do not go the length of my grandfather, for whom it was carefully warmed every morning, but I agree with him that a paper which someone else has read already is not quite the thing. "I will have it virgin," abhor the person who says, "See this," pushing a certain paragraph under my eyes. I may be old-fashioned, but I do not like to take my news in gulps. Decently and in order, opening the paper with the respect due to honest endeavour to present the world and its doings, I proceed from page to page. I do not like to see things taken out of their proper position. I like to find a Test match score on the cricket page. I like to find on page eight the things which always have appeared on page eight. I prefer not to open the newspaper when actually at the breakfast-table; the latest news will not always avoid untimely minglings with the marmalade—a sticky paper is an abomination. The ideal moment for opening a newspaper is in the few minutes before breakfast is put on the table. Tubbed and shaved at peace with the world, and unobtrusively conscious that the bacon is imminent, it is permissible then, if ever, to take a bird's-eye view of a newspaper—not to gulp but to sip. When breakfast comes it should be closed; anticipation is a pleasant help to appetite. Thus, when the meal is cleared away and a pipe burning well, the paper may be opened with the feeling that one is performing a rite at once pleasant and essential.—H.T.K.C. in the *Manchester Guardian*.

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HONGKONG HANDBOOK REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1925.

Revised by Members.

PRICE 25
DAILY PRESS OFFICE

FANLING HUNT.

[By RAPIER.]

The Steeplechase Course at Kwai Tsing is in an excellent state and the turf in the straight, thanks to a special course of fertilization, looks as good as a cricket pitch. It was recently re-measured and found to be exactly 3/4 mile round. Those who were inclined to be amused at the initial efforts of Dr. Pierce Grove only a year ago will now stay to admire the result of his pioneer work. The jumps are pretty much the same as last season, but the open ditch has been done away with as it was considered too much for Chinese ponies. I would suggest that the water jump, or whichever is the principal one, should be named the "Pierce Grove" jump. A tablet bearing these words attached to each side of the jump would meet the case.

The Clerk of the Course, Mr. Alec Potts, tells me that arrangements are well advanced for the October Meeting. Entries close on Saturday, the 16th inst., and the earlier they are in the better. There is a big stand for the public, also a Subscriber's stand, and a refreshment tent will be run by the Hunt. The public will be well looked after and further information will appear in these columns as to the exact nature of the arrangements made for their enjoyment.

Intending subscribers are reminded that Mr. Birkett was left with an empty bank-book at the end of last season and subscriptions for the period October 30th to 27th are required to enable the Hunt cheque book to function. The minimum subscription is £25 and, in addition to the ordinary Hunt privileges, it entitles subscribers to introduce two ladies to the Steeplechase Meeting at £2 each also two gentlemen at £5 each.

Capt. Sturges, one of the Hunt whips, leaves us very shortly. "Robert" will be very much missed as his enthusiasm for hunting is contagious. He will no doubt get some good fun over the sticks at Home during the coming season, but it is unlikely that he will ever forget that he was in "at the birth" of the Fanling Hunt.

£17,850 FOR A YEARLING.

THE AGA KHAN PAYS RECORD PRICE.

By the purchase he has just made of the Irish-bred yearling colt by Hurry On—Ecurie for £17,850 the Aga Khan has paid the highest price on record in any country for a baby thoroughbred. Lord Glanely paid £15,255 for a Tetrarch yearling named Blue Ensign in 1920, and at the recent Doncaster Sales, Mr. J. S. Courtland bought a young colt (by Crusader—Love Oil) for £12,600. The Aga Khan during his racing in England for the last few years has been a lavish buyer of the best blood-stock procurable, and he has established a stud in Ireland with the intention of horse-breeding on extensive lines.

Not much luck awaited his colours this season, but the Aga Khan has achieved some important successes—notably in winning the Two Thousand Guineas with Diogenes and the St. Leger with Salmon Trout in the same year (1924) that Teresina won for him the Jockey Club Stakes and Charley's Mount (100 to 1) the Cesarewitch Stakes.

In that season he headed the list of winning owners in England with a total of £44,377. In the following year he was at the head of the record of winning owners in Ireland.

The Aga Khan also races extensively in France. Pot au Feu in his colours won the French Derby two years ago.

LOCAL AQUATICS.

ARMY HARBOUR RACE.

TO BE AN ANNUAL FEATURE.

A new aquatic feature is being introduced in the Colony in the form of an Annual Harbour Race of the Army. The first event of the kind will take place this year on Wednesday next, the 20th inst. The course chosen is from the Kowloon Ferry, as starting point, to the R.A.S.C. Camber, as the winning post.

A Correction.
The annual aquatic sports were held at the Victoria Recreation Club, by kind permission of the Committee and not at the R.A.S.C. Camber as reported yesterday. It was the preliminary heats that were held at the latter place.

VISITORS TO CANTON.

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CHARITY FOOTBALL.

R.A. v. CHINA ATHLETIC.

The Charity match postponed from Saturday the 2nd inst., was played on the Garrison ground yesterday before a poor attendance and ended in a draw of two goals all.

China kicked off and were early attacking where Chan sent behind. Play was transferred and an endeavour by Harris was checked by Lai Yuk Tat conceding a corner. Harris taking the flag kick sent well away from the goal, but Leach sent in a low drive which rebounded from one of the defenders into the net.

The R.A. got away from the centre kick and a shot by Leach, going wide, touching Pan guarding his charge near the post. From the resulting corner kick Rachell sent in a long shot which entered the top left hand corner of the net. On two occasions China's attack was spoiled by Pang being off-side. Rowlands was manoeuvred for a nice run down the wing and Pulford's shot had Pan beaten and was about to cross the line when Ng threw himself at the ball and got his foot to it thereby saving the situation.

Following up a free kick for hands, the R.A. defence was well up the field when China broke away, and Suen going in, drew Sneath out of goal and sent the ball into an untenanted net with a shot that skimmed the underside of the bar. At the interval the R.A. were leading by two goals to one.

From the restart, Reade sent out to the right, and Harris, beating all opposition, manoeuvred well in, only to send into the side of the net. China drew level when Suen snapped up an opportunity offered by a misunderstanding between the R.A. backs, and gave Sneath no chance with a lightning first timer. Good combination by Harris and Maddocks left the latter with a splendid chance but by hesitating was robbed by Lai Yuk Tat.

Ng Kam Chuen again saved the situation by clearing from the line after a cross shot by Harris had beaten the goalie.

Leach was fouled just outside the penalty area and taking the kick sent straight at the goalie, but Lam Yuk Ying turned behind for a corner and Pulford headed over the bar following the corner kick. A determined attack by China in the closing minutes almost gave them the match but Ip Kau, when nicely placed close in, sent over the bar. Final score, two goals all.

HONGKONG F.C. v. R.A.

LEAGUE FIXTURE TO BE PLAYED ON THE CLUB GROUND.

H.K.F.C.'s team:—Rodger, Gerrard, Howard McBride, Stewart, Watson, Taylor, Valentine, Linnaker, Hanson, Wallington. Reserves: Railton, Brodie.

KOWLOON F.C. v. SOUTH CHINA.

The following will represent South China A.A. in their match with Kowloon F.C. at Kowloon Railway Ground; kick off 4.30 p.m. sharp:—Lau Hing Cheong; Cheung Wing Shing, Lee Tin Sang; Tin Yuk On, Pang Wah Hing, Fung Man Kit; Chu Kwong Yeung, Tin Lup Fat, Fung King Cheong, Chan So (Captain), Lai Ting Choi.

Ko Sik Wai having been injured in a motor-cycle mishap, Tin Lup Fat will take his position in the team.

H.K.F.C. v. UNIVERSITY.

Hongkong Club-Reserves team to meet University on Sookunpoo "B" ground next Saturday, 3.00 p.m., will be as follows:

Slipper, Hill (capt.), Purves, Smith, Panchen, Railton, Lyon, R. B. Bell, Johnston, King and Ross.
Reserves:—Campbell and Brown.

HOME FOOTBALL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, October 12th.
In the First Division of the English League, Burnley defeated Sunderland by four goals to two.

CRICKET.

The following have been selected to represent the Club de Recreo against the Chinese Recreation Club next Saturday, at 2.15 p.m. sharp, at King's Park:—

H. A. Alves, D. Almada, H. A. Barros, F. H. Carvalho (Capt.), C. E. Marques, F. E. Noronha, F. M. Ozeiro, M. F. Pina, R. C. Reed, C. M. Sousa and H. M. Xavier. Reserve: D. F. Lopes.

AMERICAN BOXING.

SHARKEY DEFEATS WILLS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]
New York, October 12th.
Jack Sharkey defeated the negro Harry Wills, in a fifteen-round contest at Brooklyn, winning on a foul in the thirteenth round.

HONGKONG BASEBALL ASSOCIATION.

A VERY SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

GOOD FINANCIAL POSITION.

A meeting of the Hongkong Baseball Association was held at the American Consulate yesterday evening, when Mr. C. S. Ransom presided.

Mr. L. R. Ildefonso submitted the financial report for the year. It showed a balance in hand of \$1,298.82.

The Chairman congratulated South China on winning the championship. He thought they had fully deserved it.

He considered the treasurer's report to be very satisfactory. Last year the receipts were \$731 odd, and this year \$1,600, showing an increase of over a 100 per cent. It showed that baseball was increasing in popularity in the Colony, but there was still room for more.

Baseball had only been played in the Colony for about three years, and a great improvement had been made, but it was necessary to have more improvement. Hongkong people wanted to see good baseball. If only they could bring the other teams up to the standard of the Chinese and Japanese, he felt that their receipts would increase by several thousand dollars.

They had made mistakes during the past season, he added, and particularly so in regard to umpires. Several games were umpired by sailors and spectators, who knew nothing about the game. The league next year should have three or four who were playing members of the teams. He also desired that the captains of the various teams should stress upon their players the necessity of learning the rules.

Concluding, the Chairman thanked the Press for giving such support to the game by reporting the matches.

Gifts of money were made to a few of the officers of the Association.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Those present were: Mr. C. S. Ransom (Chairman), Messrs. W. Logan, A. C. I. Bowker, R. C. Wilson, L. R. Ildefonso, H. Alves, and Hin Wong.

LOCAL GOLF.

There is very little to report this week in connection with the Royal Hongkong Golf Club. The main event, of course, has been the Interport fixture at Shanghai, which our Northern rivals have won by the narrow margin of one point, which is not by any means the big margin by which Shanghai defeated Hongkong on the occasion of the previous Interport played here last Chinese New Year.

The Hongkong team, according to local advice, are expected to arrive back in the Colony either this afternoon, or tomorrow morning by the P. & O. s.s. *Morea*, and local golfers will await their return with interest, in order to learn from them first hand all the news concerning the matches played, the reason Shanghai won, and the reason Hongkong lost.

The work of clearing and repairing the storm damage at Deep Water Bay is still progressing at about the same rate, and there is nothing further to report in this connection.

With regard to the Happy Valley course, to which reference was made last week, work is proceeding very, very slowly, and the effect obtained is hardly noticeable. It appears that it will yet be some time before players in the hope of frequenting this course will be able to resume play on it, after so long an absence.

There will be a bogey pool competition at Fanling this week-end, and on Sunday the match arranged between the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps and the Royal Hongkong Golf Club will take place.

The match between the Royal Hongkong Golf Club and Volunteer Defence Corps is off, owing to the latter not being able to raise a representative side.

MADE BANKRUPT BY CAR SMASH.

UNINSURED MOTORIST CENSURED.

"Sooner or later, and the sooner the better, the Government will insist that no registration of a motor-car or motorcycle shall be allowed until the owner can produce a satisfactory policy of insurance," said Judge Spencer Hogg at Bolton, following an application by Percy Heston, motor salesman, Lonsdale-road, Bolton, for discharge from bankruptcy.

The report of the Official Receiver was that Heston became bankrupt after damages had been awarded against him following a collision between his motor-car and that of a Manchester taxicab owner. Heston was not insured.

Judge Spencer Hogg, giving his decision, said:

"The bankruptcy was caused by misfortune, but the misfortune was caused by the bankrupt himself. He bought the car, which like any other car might cause serious damage to others in case of accident. He knew he could not pay damages yet he neglected to insure. I have scores of cases brought before me every year in which damages are given against the negligent party, but owing to non-insurance the injured party does not get those damages, and it is not worth while to make the guilty party bankrupt. I must mark my censure of bankrupt's recklessness in not insuring and suspend his discharge for six months."

NEW KING OF GOLF "WAGGLERS."

53 ADDRESSES BEFORE HITTING THE BALL.

PATIENCE OF JOB—SON.

A golfer from Cooden Beach, A. D. Broughton, gained notoriety, if not fame, in the English Native Amateur Championship, which began at Walton Heath on September 7th.

He was unknown, but before play had been in progress half an hour ever one was talking of him, and all who could hastened to watch him.

"Have you seen the waggler?" was the general question asked. A correspondent of a Home paper writes: "I came across Broughton at the fourth. He was about to play an iron shot, and his opponent, R. H. Johnson, of Sunningdale, was at the opposite edge of the fairway, looking as if the golf had no interest for him—at any rate, that of his opponent."

"Hitherto we have regarded 'Sandy' Hest as the champion 'waggler,' but in comparison with the Cooden Beach amateur the professional is a streak of lightning."

For this iron shot at the fourth Broughton had fifty waggles.

Frankness!

Occasionally, the result suggested that all the labour expended had been in vain, for the shots were neither very long nor straight. Broughton, who set up a record of 53 "waggles," playing with an iron at the 8th, had previously taken 51 with his brassie at the 8th.

This, of course, meant much congestion among the following players, but most wonderful of all, perhaps, was the patience of Johnson. He smoked cigarette after cigarette, and was obviously making a great effort to play a normal game in exceptional circumstances. But he was beaten in the end by 3 and 2, and he was probably glad to get it all over.

Broughton was very frank before starting, explaining to his opponent that he was dreadfully slow and that he hoped he would bear with him. It is understood that he broke a bone in his wrist about two years ago, and has been out of the game until this season.

FLOURISHING ON THE DOLE.

WORK-SHY YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

REPORT OF MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

The report of the Ministry of Labour for 1925 reveals that the Unemployment Fund, from which the dole is paid, was £7,393,000 in debt at the end of the year.

The dole payments during the twelve months amounted to £45,814,765, representing an average weekly payment of 18s. 9d. to 977,600 persons. On an average about 169 persons were prosecuted monthly for fraudulent misrepresentation. The most prevalent type of fraud was claiming unemployment benefit when in employment, nearly half of the cases falling within this category.

It is disclosed that of 603,081 cases referred to the Chief Insurance Officer, 412,051 had to be disallowed. They were made up as follows:—

Misconduct 80,723
Voluntary leaving 113,828
Refused suitable employment 44,300
Not genuinely seeking work 140,603
Trade dispute 29,296
Other grounds 42,298

One-third of the total rejections was because the applicants were not genuinely seeking work.

WORKS, But No Applicants.

The demand for resident domestic servants, the report states, still exceeds the supply, but, it is added, the reluctance of young women to take such employment appears gradually to be breaking down. Yet the figures reveal that 348,274 women domestic servants were registered at the employment exchanges for work, whereas only 129,847 filled vacancies.

Domestic servants are second in the list of unemployed women, their number being exceeded only by that of cotton trade workers.

A special investigation was conducted by the Ministry of Labour into the payment of the dole to young men and women, and the following comment is made:—

Cases were discovered in which considerable amounts of benefit had been drawn, and there was evidence of slackness in seeking work. It was not infrequently found that the rate of wages last received approximated closely to the rate of benefit, and there was evidence extant of either a weakened desire for employment or a holding out for work at a particular wage, or of a particular type.

A GOLDEN RULE.

An Essex doctor, of eighty-five years, who besides conducting his practice has half-a-score of other fields of activity, has found time to speak a wise word to those who would live long and die happy.

"Find out what suits you," says this most excellent physician, "and stick to it." "Was ever better counsel given?" "I don't recommend my habits to you," he says. "It so happens that I never want any lunch; but I don't say you ought never to have any. My quantum of sleep is five hours; yours is probably more." Delightful, isn't it?

Hers too, is an ex-Chief Justice of Canada, aged 92, who during his voyage on the Megantic exercised every morning in the gymnasium. Why? Because it suited him. Of wise and upright judge.

GIRL SUFFERED FOR TWO YEARS With Blister and A Rash. Cuticura Heals.

"My little girl suffered something terrible for over two years with a rash and blisters that broke out all over her. Some of the blisters were half an inch long. She used to scratch terribly and we could not rest."
"I tried all sorts of remedies but they did not do much good. I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. After using it she got relief so I purchased more and in a short time she was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. W. Cockert, 53, Leach St., Nelson, Lancs., England.
Use Cuticura for all skin troubles. Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. For particulars free of charge, send 2 stamps to The Cuticura Soap Co., Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, and for full-size Cuticura Soap and Ointment, send 10 stamps to The Cuticura Soap Co., Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

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CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "ANTENOR" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 15th October. Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th October, will be subject to Rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 3rd November, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th October, 1926. [4068]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "PYRRHUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 11th October. Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th October, will be subject to Rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 2nd November, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th October, 1926. [4066]

HONGKONG SHIPPING.

SOME GOOD CARGOES ENTERED.

IMPROVEMENT IN HONGKONG FREIGHT.

The indication on Tuesday afternoon that there would be an improvement with regard to Hongkong cargo, was borne out in yesterday morning's statement, which recorded an increase of no less than 28,000 tons. This was due to the fact that there were nine more arrivals than during the previous twenty-four hours, and that some good returns were made by three of the vessels. The increase would not have been so much, by at least 11,000 tons, had it not been for two big returns of fuel and coal. Freight, not for Hongkong, showed a big decrease, dropping to the extent of no less than over 20,000 tons. Later arrivals yesterday indicated that there should be a better return of Hongkong cargo to-day than has been the case for the last few days, although it should not come up to yesterday's figures.

TONNAGE AND NATIONALITIES.

Tonnage figures were as under:—
Total: 43,205 tons; British vessels: 17,060 tons; Other vessels: 25,545 tons.

At 9 a.m. yesterday there were 63 vessels in the harbour, of which 33 were British. During the previous twenty-four hours sixteen vessels arrived, viz., eight British, two French, one Italian, one American, one Norwegian and three Chinese. Departures during the same period came to thirteen, viz., two Japanese for Singapore, one American for Manila, one British for Weihaiwei, one British and one Dutch for Shanghai, one Chinese for Hoihow, two British and one Dutch for Amoy, one French for Saigon, one Chinese for Sha U Chung and one Japanese for Christmas Island. Clearances numbered five, viz., one British for Hongkong, one Japanese for Moji, one British and one Dutch for Singapore and one Chinese for Shanghai.

CARGO ENTERED.

(For the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday.)
For Hongkong 28,007 tons.
For ports beyond 1,590 "

Total 29,597 "

(For the previous 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. on Tuesday.)
For Hongkong 2,006 tons.
For ports beyond 22,332 "

Total 24,340 "

Of the cargo for Hongkong, British vessels brought 5,948 tons of which the best return was 2,917 tons of general cargo. Of the cargo brought by vessels of other nationalities (12,781 tons) one return was for 6,839 tons of fuel, and another for 4,580 tons of coal. With regard to freight for ports beyond, two British vessels carried 340 tons between them, and two vessels under other flags carried 1,180 tons between them.

THE ARRIVALS.

The arrivals for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were as under:—

Tyndarus (British) from Tacoma and Moji with 2,817 tons of flour, lumber and general cargo;
Soochow (British) from Shanghai and Amoy with 180 tons of general cargo and mail;
Kalgan (British) from Bangkok with 773 tons general cargo and mail;
Kwangsi (British) from Shanghai with 100 tons of general cargo and 300 tons for ports beyond;
Ho Sang (British) from Kobe with 888 tons of general cargo and mail;
Hui Ning (British) from Foochow and Amoy with 600 tons of general cargo and mail;
Tat Shing (British) from Shanghai with 358 tons of general cargo, mail and 40 tons for ports beyond;
Hydringen (British) from Kwang Chow Wan with 120 tons of general cargo;
Dartagnan (French) from Yokohama and Shanghai with six tons of general cargo, mail and 810 tons for ports beyond;
Song Bo (French) from Haiphong and Fort Bayard with 900 tons of general cargo;
Sangro (Italian) from San Francisco with 6,839 tons of liquid fuel;
West Sequana (American) from Los Angeles and Shanghai with 58 tons of general cargo and 370 tons for ports beyond;
Tonier (Norwegian) from Chinwangtao with 4,580 tons of coal;
Poo Sang (Chinese) from Kwang Chow Wan with 380 tons of general cargo;
Sui Yik (Chinese) from Sha U Chung with seven piculs of fowls;
Tung Fong (Chinese) returned from the sea owing to bad weather.

LATER ARRIVALS.

Later arrivals, too late for inclusion in the above returns, were as under:—
Linan (British) from Yokohama and Shanghai with 900 tons of general cargo and mail;
Kum Sang (British) from Calcutta and Singapore with 2,036 tons of general cargo, mail and 4,913 tons for ports beyond;
Hop Sang (British) from Taingtau and Foochow with 388 tons of general cargo, mail and 28 tons for ports beyond;
Jade (French) returned from sea, owing to bad weather;
Palemang (Dutch) from Balikpapan with 705 tons of solar oil and benzene, mail and 1,600 tons of solar oil for ports beyond;
Tel (Chinese) from Foochow and Amoy with 450 tons general cargo and mail.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

FIRST SEEN FROM ENGLAND FOR 303 YEARS.

EAGER SCIENTISTS.

[BY J. H. MOIR.]

An eagerly anticipated astronomical event is the total eclipse of the sun on June 30th of next year, for it will be the first seen in any part of England for no less a period than 303 years.

It was on May 22nd, 1734, that the last took place. The central line then crossed some of the southern counties and an observer stationed near to Salisbury has described how the obscurity dropped down like a "great dark mantle," and how he could discern the faces of his "companions only with difficulty."

That memorable happening, however, was not visible in London. A total sun-eclipse has not been seen there since May 3rd, 1718. The totality track passed Cornwall to Norfolk. Halley, one of the astronomical immortals, has left on record (in addition to his own scientific observations) an account of the event from the pen of a correspondent who was observing from some elevated ground on Salisbury Plain. "It was the most awful sight I ever beheld in my life," says the writer. "We looked in vain for the town of Amesbury, situated below us. Scarcely could we see the ground under our feet. So deep an impression has this spectacle made on my mind that I shall long be able to recount all the circumstances of it with as much precision as now."

Halley himself saw a luminous ring of a "pale whiteness—or, rather, pearl colour—a little tinged with the colour of the iris—and concentric with the moon." There can be little doubt that this was the corona, the real nature of which is not yet understood, but that it must be of an exceedingly tenuous structure is certain from the circumstance, amongst others, that the motion of such flimsy bodies as comets is not affected as they pass through the corona.

After next year's there will not be another total eclipse of the sun visible in this country until the very end of the present century. It is natural, therefore, that the event which is to take place at the beginning of the summer of 1927 should be awaited on all hands with an eagerness unequalled, so far as celestial happenings are concerned, within living memory.

In Early Morning.

True, the eclipse will be a very early morning one, but I do not imagine that this circumstance will detract in the least from the interest which the whole nation will take in it. Not even Summer Time with its advanced clock, will prove a deterrent. The end of June! Such a delightful time of the year, too! The track, or zone, over which it will be possible to see the sun completely hidden by the moon will be confined to the north of England. Some of the least-attended and most picturesque dales in this beautiful country of ours come within the totality track. And so do some of the most elevated parts of England, from which, if necessary, it will be possible to defy the low-lying clouds by getting above them even without the aid of an aeroplane. That aeroplanes will be held in readiness, however, I have no doubt.

While the central line runs from Criccieth, in Carnarvonshire, past Southport to the north-end of the Hartlepool peninsula, County Durham, the upper limit of the wide zone of totality extends from the south of Anglesey, past Fleetwood, to Sunderland and the coast of Wales, to a point on the Yorkshire coast a little way south of Saltburn.

This, it must be admitted, embraces a fairly substantial slice of the North Country. Moreover, it is an interesting slice, as those holiday-makers who are content to remain in their own country must confess.

At Home.

North of it and south of it, those who stay at home will have to be satisfied with a partial eclipse only. At Ripon, for example, the stay-at-homes will be just outside the southern limit; those at Skipton will be just inside it. Those at Accrington, also, will be just inside, and to will those at Eateley Bridge and Nelson. The Morecambe stay-at-homes will be just beyond the northern margin of the zone. Slight as the distances outside the totality track may be, it will make all the difference in the grandeur of the sight.

To those who are quite near the zone of totality on the outside, the eclipse will just fall short of being total; to those farther away there will be less of the sun's disc obscured, whilst to those farther away still there will be even less of the eclipse seen—and so on.

Magic Zone.

But even as far south as London the eclipse will be "large" enough to make the spectacle one of singular impressiveness. I fancy, however, that many thousands of people will be satisfied with nothing less than the total phase, and that they will flock into the magic zone—probably making a midnight trek of it.

A partial eclipse—no matter how "large"—is one thing, and a total eclipse quite another thing altogether, despite that the latter (as in next year's eclipse) may last only a few seconds. Apart from the striking difference in the darkness between the two phenomena, there is an utter absence in the partial eclipse of those wonderful coloured flames and gigantic prominences and the pearly radiance of the mysterious corona which totality reveals.

And what may make the 1927 eclipse more interesting is the fact that the sunspot maximum period will then be nearing its "peak." The form of the corona, I anticipate, will be affected as a consequence. The passage of the interposing back body of the moon over the bright disc of the sun in the earlier

(Continued on next column.)

A WELL-KNOWN SHANGHAI LADY.

MRS. E. M. GULL'S DEPARTURE.

An informal reception was held on the 8th instant at the British Women's Association Headquarters, Shanghai, to give all past and present members and friends of Mrs. Gull the opportunity of bidding her farewell. As is known (says the N.C. Daily News), Mrs. Gull has always had the interests of the B.W.A. very much at heart, and the following letter which has been received very well expresses the thoughts of those whom she will leave behind:—

"The B.W.A. will soon have to say farewell—and what promises to be a permanent farewell—to one of the earliest, best known and most vigorous of its members; one, indeed, to whom the Association owes a hitherto unmeasured debt of gratitude. Mrs. E. M. Gull will in a short time be leaving China for good, accompanying her husband who goes to take up a new post in London; and although for the past year she has been away from Shanghai, she is still keenly interested in the growth and activities of the Association, and all early members of the B.W.A. will feel the departure of her, who was for three successive years their efficient Chairman, as a severance of a very real tie.

"Mrs. Gull was among the original founders of the Association; she was Chairman from early in 1923 until March 1925; she served on the House Committee; and was one of the leading lights of the Art Section, being herself a keen amateur artist. But a mere recapitulation of her activities gives little idea of what her real value was to the B.W.A. For she brought first to her work in the Association, an ungrudging belief in its possibilities—sadly uncommon in a world where it is much easier to criticise than to act; and she brought secondly, an equally ungrudging capacity for necessary but unpretentious spade-work, invaluable to any Association, especially in the beginning of its corporate life.

"Mrs. Gull's vision of what might be accomplished by the B.W.A. is in a fair way of materialising. Long ago she had envisaged for the Association, relationship and intercourse with other women's clubs in the Far East, and to-day that has come to pass. Long ago she preached the potential value of the B.W.A., and now there are over 1,000 members, and the Association has become a regular asset in Shanghai municipal life. Of her immediate activities it is difficult to pick out one at random, but very many of the pleasant gatherings of the B.W.A. were the outcome of her initiative.

The Association, then, bids her farewell in the literal sense of the term; acknowledging its indebtedness, and hoping with sincerest gratitude that good health and happiness may follow her to London, and that she may retain in England that zest for life and its work which made her so invaluable as a member of the Shanghai British Women's Association."

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Canada* arrived at Kobe yesterday at 9.30 a.m., left to-day at 8 a.m., and is due at Shanghai on Saturday at 7 a.m.

The P. & O. s.s. *Morea* left Shanghai for Hongkong on the 12th inst. at 4.30 p.m., and is due here on Friday, the 15th inst., at about 7 a.m.

The B.I. and Apac Line s.s. *Talma* will leave Amoy for this port to-morrow afternoon, and is due here on Saturday, the 16th inst., at about 5 p.m.

Stages of the eclipse should have an additional attraction for the observer, if any large sunspots are present.

As I have shown, this eclipse of June 30th, 1927, will be an affair of a few seconds' totality only (24 seconds at Richmond, Yorks)—but let me say with all the emphasis of which I am capable that the brief experience will live in the memory of the observer for a lifetime.—*Sunday Times*.

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JAPANESE AVIATORS.

ENTERTAINED AT SHANGHAI

A reception was given, on the 7th inst., at the Japanese Club, Shanghai, by the Japanese community in honour of the four aviators who successfully accomplished their Mokpo-Shanghai flight. Mr. S. Yada, Japanese Consul-General, representing those who were present, delivered a speech in the course of which he stated that: "With no traffic service in operation, Japanese aeronautics seem still to be in infancy as compared with those of foreign countries. However, in recent years, encouraged by Government authorities, the aerial world of Japan has made remarkable progress with many able officials as well as civil aviators appearing one after another. This work is important, and it should be developed by the Government in co-operation with private companies. The Japan Aviation Company of Kobe, with a view to establishing an aerial route between Japan

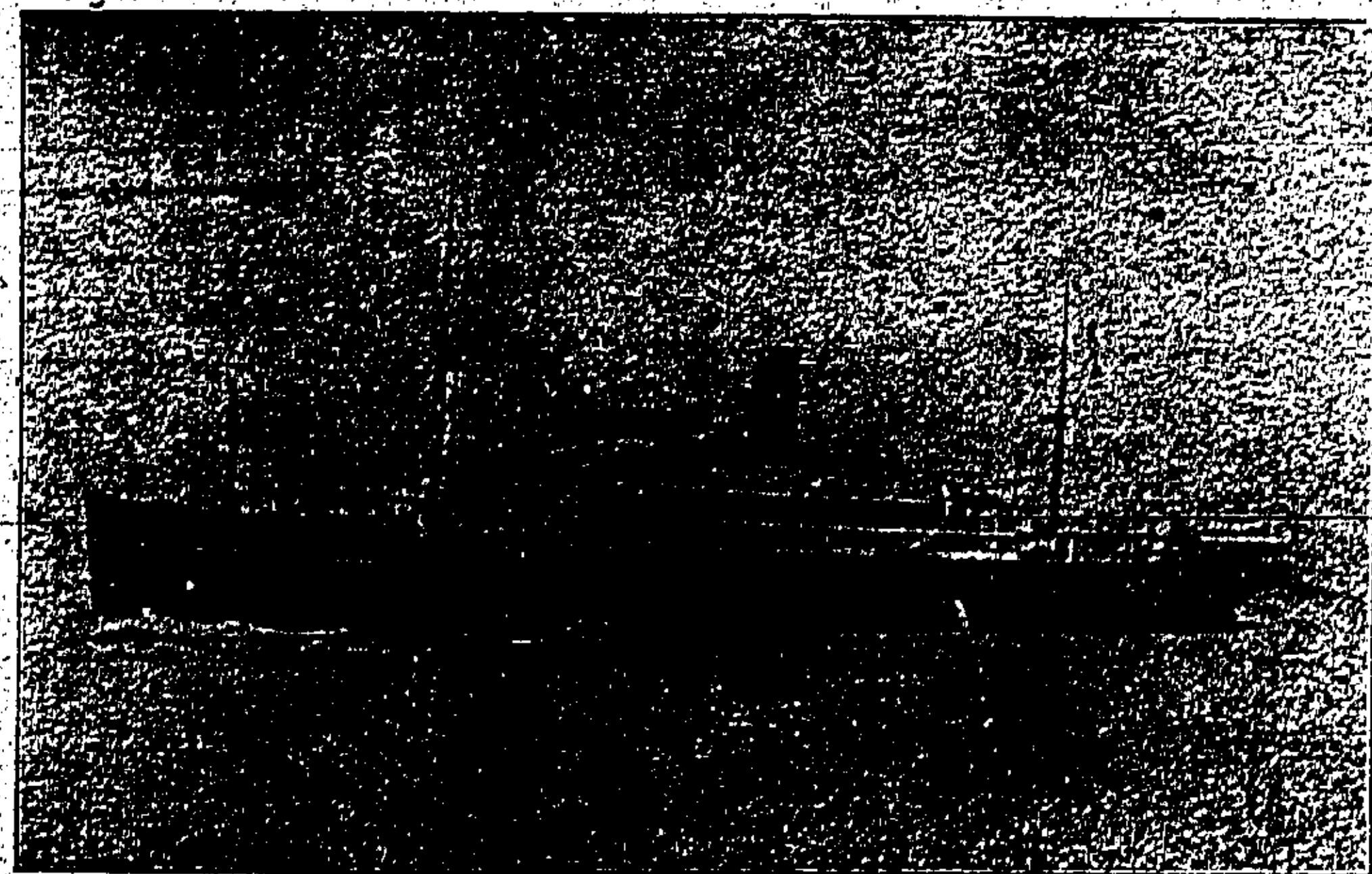
and Shanghai in the near future, made their seaplane venture a test flight between Mokpo and this city. It is the only company to take the initiative in carrying out the scheme. Needless to say this Company is making a great contribution towards aviation in Japan. It is to be hoped that as the leader of the other Japanese companies, it will make every effort to bring Japanese aviation to a high level and on a par with that of foreign countries. Following Mr. Yada's speech, an address of thanks was made by Mr. S. Bando, Director of the Japan Aviation Company, who said that the Company was started by Mr. S. Kawanishi, millionaire of Kobe, who expended his funds amounting to yen 1,500,000 or more in order to contribute to Japan's progress. The flight to Shanghai from Osaka was simply a trial one, which fortunately was successful. Within 10 years, time would bring a regular mail and passenger air service between Japan and Shanghai, operated by the Company's machines, concluded Mr. Bando.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

October 12th.
Hai Ning, British str., 822 tons, Capt. W. C. Passmore, from Foochow and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at Douglas Wharf.—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

Kaluga, British str., 1,572 tons, Capt. A. Tucker, from Bangkok, which port she left on October 8th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 113.—B. & S.

Kwangsue, British str., 1,223 tons, Capt. Geo. D. Mills, from Shanghai, which port she left on October 8th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 113.—B. & S.

Linan, British str., 1,358 tons, Capt. Larter, from Shanghai, which port she left on October 8th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 113.—B. & S.

Palawan, Dutch str., 1,029 tons, Capt. A. W. Meyboom, from Balikpapan, which port she left on October 2nd, with solar oil and benzine, lying at Taikokui.—Standard Petroleum Co.

Song Bo, French str., 720 tons, Capt. J. Bonnamour, from Haiphong and Fort Bayard, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 113.—Messageries Maritimes.

Sui Yik, Chinese str., 179 tons, Capt. Lo Shui, from Sha U Chung, with fowls, lying at Luen Cheong Wharf. Fook Hoi Co.

Tonger, Norwegian str., 1,914 tons, Capt. H. Rasmussen, from Chinwangtao, with a cargo of coal, lying at Lanchuk.—Doddell & Co.

Yatshing, British str., 1,241 tons, Capt. J. S. Musson, from Shanghai, which port she left on October 8th, with a general cargo, lying at West Point Wharf.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

October 13th.
Antenor, British str., 8,100 tons, from Liverpool and Singapore. The latter port she left on October 8th, with a general cargo, lying at Holt's Wharf.—B. & S.

Fooking, British str., 1,423 tons, Capt. Balch, from Canton, lying at buoy No. 113.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hop Sang, British str., 1,350 tons, Capt. P. Jowitt, from Tsingtau and Foochow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 113.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hydringen, British str., 500 tons, Capt. R. Fividge, from Kwang Choo Wan, with a general cargo, lying at Chiu On Wharf.—Chiu On S.S. Co.

Kun Sang, British str., 3,441 tons, Capt. H. W. Chandler, from Canton and Singapore. The latter port she left on October 8th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Poo Sang, Chinese str., 720 tons, Capt. Tam Tin Tai, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 113.—Teen Shing Co.

Tell, Chinese str., 1,071 tons, Capt. A. B. Jorgensen, from Foochow and Amoy, with a general cargo and wood, lying at buoy No. 113.—Yuet On S.S. Co.

Tyngsue, British str., 1,717 tons, Capt. J. R. Scott, from Tacoma and Moji. The latter port she left on October 8th, with flour, lumber and general cargo amounting to 2,217 tons, lying at buoy No. 113.—B. & S.

CLEARANCES.

October 13th.
Antenor, for Amoy.

Empress of Asia, for Shanghai.

Hop Sang, for Canton.

Indo-China, for Canton.

Jade, for Tournay.

Kwangsue, for Haiphong.

Langton Hall, for Otaru.

Messager Maru, for Moji.

Mau Sang, for Sandakan.

Soochow, for Amoy.

Sui Yik, for Sha U Chung.

Yatshing, for Canton.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

The following vessels are in Dock:—
Taikoo,—*Hui Yen Tung On*, *Anomita*, *Kwangsue*, and *Tai Lee*.

At Kowloon:—*Tai Tak*, *Yuen Sang*, *Sui An*, *Confucius*, *Changte*, *Amputaria*, *On Lee*, *Hu Sang* and *Kwong Sai*.

Cosmopolitan Dock:—*Langton Hall*.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

FOR OCTOBER, 1926.

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
October 14th.....	6.19 a.m.	6.00 p.m.
15th.....	6.19	5.59
16th.....	6.20	5.58
17th.....	6.20	5.57
18th.....	6.21	5.56
19th.....	6.21	5.55
20th.....	6.21	5.55
21st.....	6.22	5.54
22nd.....	6.22	5.53
23rd.....	6.23	5.52
24th.....	6.23	5.51
25th.....	6.24	5.51
26th.....	6.25	5.50
27th.....	6.25	5.50
28th.....	6.25	5.49
29th.....	6.25	5.49
30th.....	6.26	5.48

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PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

By the s.s. *Hai Ning*, on October 12th: Mr. Shurba, Mrs. Finguet and infant, Mrs. Ban and Miss Smithers.

By the s.s. *Hydringen*, on October 13th:—Mrs. Bignotte and child.

By the s.s. *Antenor*, from London, on October 13th:—Mr. W. L. Alexander, Mr. D. H. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Barrow, Mr. P. H. Cobb, Miss E. H. Cameron, Capt. R. Ellis, Miss T. I. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Feder, Miss Feder, Mrs. Greig, Miss D. J. H. Greig, Miss M. H. Greig, Mrs. Guetat, Mr. H. B. Hammond, Miss E. V. Hughes, Mrs. Holyoak, Miss J. Holyoak, Miss D. Holyoak, Capt. and Mrs. J. D. Joll, Miss J. S. Joll, Mrs. Jacobs-Larkoon, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Lay, Mrs. A. C. Middleton, Miss M. C. Middleton, Miss N. Middleton, Mr. W. C. Naimith, Mr. H. E. Remington, Miss W. Remington, Mrs. J. Sheldon, Miss H. Smith, Mrs. Syme-Thomson, Master F. S. Syme-Thomson, Master G. P. Syme-Thomson, Mrs. E. L. Sim, Major and Mrs. A. B. Sice, Master R. A. B. Sice, Mrs. Whyte-Smith, Miss M. J. Whyte-Smith, Miss C. Whyte-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Maas, Miss P. V. Maas, Miss R. S. Maas, Miss A. H. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Yate, and Miss W. Yate.

DEPARTURES.

By the s.s. *Empress of Asia*, for Vancouver, on October 14th:—Mr. and Mrs. W. Albert, Mr. E. Assadoun, Mrs. M. E. Asger, Master W. Asger, Mrs. B. Bridges, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Carter, and child, Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Currie, Miss Chisholm, Mrs. E. C. Croxley, Mr. John Coulthart, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Easer, Miss B. Easer, Master B. Easer, Flight-Lieut. J. S. T. Fall, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Greaves, Mr. J. S. Gubbay, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, Mr. Won Hung, Mr. Wm. J. Hoffman, Mr. J. Heeck, Mrs. H. W. Harnish, Miss D. Harnish, Mr. R. F. Henderson, Mr. S. J. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Hayes, Mr. H. A. M. Jacobson, Mr. R. S. James, Miss L. D. Kierke, Mr. T. E. Lake, Mrs. E. G. Luck, Lieut. H. E. Magnusson, Mr. H. E. Magnusson, Mr. W. R. Matson, Mr. C. J. Noronha, Dr. and Mrs. G. Y. Noronha, Miss S. Navarone, Mr. G. M. Nikkela, Miss E. P. Pshoff, Mr. H. P. Pshoff, Mr. P. P. Pao, Sister Mary Regina, Mrs. J. L. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Santos, Major and Mrs. O. P. Snyder, Miss Salway, Miss M. Saunders, Miss M. E. Spurling, Mrs. Slee and child, Mr. R. Teckland, Mr. and Mrs. D. Templeton.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The French steamer *Jade*, which left port on Tuesday for Tournay had to put back to Hongkong on account of the high seas and strong winds prevailing. The *Jade* is a vessel of 306 nett tons registry.

Another steamer which had to put back to this port for the same reason was the *Tung Fung*, a Chinese vessel of 126 nett tons registry. She was bound for Shanghai from Sydney.

All vessels, without exception, arriving from late on Tuesday and during yesterday from such ports as Tsingtau, Shanghai, Foochow and Amoy, reported encountering typhoon weather, the reports stating that a North-Easterly gale, or steady monsoon, was prevailing, accompanied by high seas. The weather was generally described as being bad.

The s.s. *Hu Sang* (British) belonging to the Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd., arrived from Kobe, and has gone into Kowloon Dock for refit.

The master of the s.s. *Zum Sang* (British) from Calcutta and Singapore, reported to the Harbour Office yesterday that during the voyage, three deaths occurred among deck passengers.

The total number of deck passengers entered for the twenty-four hours ended noon yesterday was 175, of which the s.s. *Soochow* (British) from Shanghai and Amoy, carried 129.

The French vessel *Song Bo*, which reported by wireless on Tuesday that having encountered typhoon weather, she had been compelled to take shelter at St. John's Island, arrived into the same evening, none the worse for her experience. She came from Haiphong and Fort Bayard.

H.M.S. *Iroquois* arrived from the North on Tuesday and berthed just off the Naval Yard.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Benriunes (Ben Line), due October 10th.

Empress of Canada (C.P.R.), due October 10th, at 2 p.m.

Japna (Swedish East Asiatic), due October 25th.

Mantua (P. & O.), due to-day, about 4 p.m.

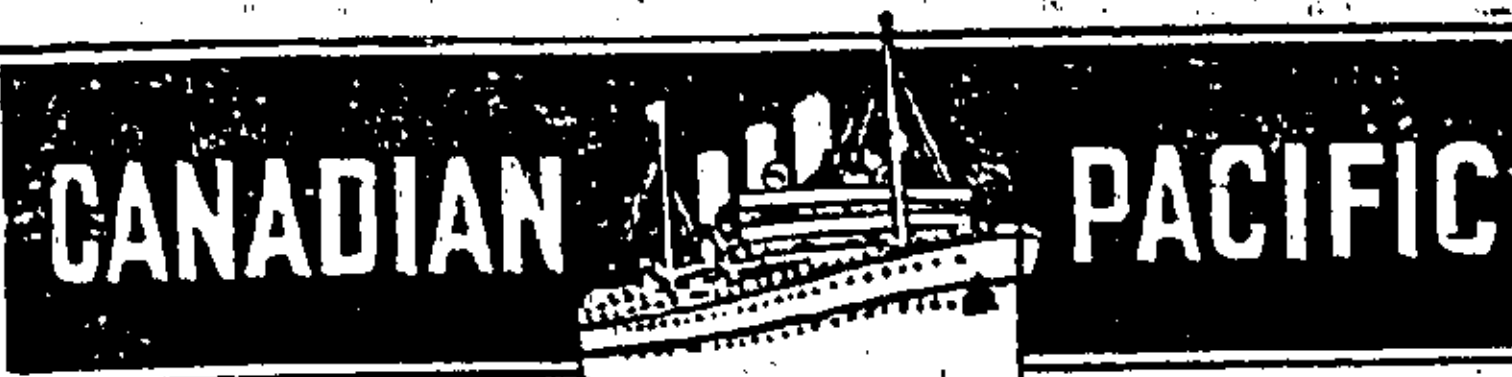
Morra (P. & O.), due to-morrow, about 7 a.m.

Sumatra (Swedish East Asiatic), due October 29th.

Takada (B.I. & Apear), due to-morrow, about 7 a.m.

Talma (B.I. & Apear), due October 16th, about 5 p.m.

Tunda (E. & A.), due November 1st.



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SAILINGS 1926-1927.

STEAMERS.	H'kong.	Shanghai.	Kobe.	Yokohama.	Vancouver.
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Oct. 29	Oct. 31	Nov. 3	Nov. 6	Nov. 16
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Nov. 11	Nov. 14	Nov. 17	Nov. 20	Nov. 29
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Jan. 5	Jan. 8	Jan. 11	Jan. 14	Jan. 23
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Jan. 26	Jan. 29	Feb. 1	Feb. 4	Feb. 13
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Feb. 19	Feb. 22	Feb. 25	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Mar. 9	Mar. 12	Mar. 15	Mar. 18	Mar. 27
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Mar. 30	Apr. 2	Apr. 5	Apr. 8	Apr. 17
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Apr. 20	Apr. 23	Apr. 26	Apr. 29	May 8
EMPRESS OF ASIA	May 11	May 14	May 17	May 20	May 29
EMPRESS OF CANADA	June 1	June 4	June 7	June 10	June 19
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	June 22	June 25	June 28	July 1	July 10

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai).

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

TENYO MARU	Monday, 18th Oct., at 10 a.m.
KORU MARU	Tuesday, 2nd Nov., at Noon
SHINYO MARU	Tuesday, 16th Nov., at Noon
SIBERIA MARU	Monday, 28th Nov., at Noon

SOUTH AMERICA via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

ANYO MARU	Saturday, 6th Nov., at Noon
BOKUYO MARU	Saturday, 27th Nov., at Noon
RAKUYO MARU	Wednesday, 12th Jan., at Noon

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports

HARUNA MARU	Saturday, 23rd Oct.
KAMO MARU	Saturday, 8th Nov.
KATORI MARU	Saturday, 20th Nov.
ATSUTA MARU	Saturday, 4th Dec.
KASHIMA MARU	Saturday, 18th Dec.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

AKI MARU	Wednesday, 20th Oct., at 11 a.m.
MISHIMA MARU	Wednesday, 24th Nov., at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU	Wednesday, 22nd Dec., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

LISBON MARU	Friday, 28th Oct.
TSUYAMA MARU	Thursday, 11th Nov.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.

KANAGAWA MARU	Friday, 15th Oct.
WAKASA MARU	Wednesday, 17th Nov.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TOTTORI MARU	Thursday, 21st Oct.
AWA MARU	Thursday, 11th Nov.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

BANGKOK MARU	Monday, 18th Oct.
MORIOKA MARU	Sunday, 31st Oct.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU	Saturday, 18th Oct.
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MURORAN MARU (Moji direct)	Sunday, 17th Oct.
ATSUTA MARU	Tuesday, 19th Oct.
MYO MARU	Friday, 22nd Oct.
TAKUSHIMA MARU (Moji direct)	Saturday, 23rd Oct.

For further information, apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Dept.).



SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailing from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailing from Hongkong for Marseilles.
ANGKOR	...	14th Oct., 1926	28th Oct., 1926
CHAMBOUR	...	28th Oct.	9th Nov.
PAUL LECAT	...	10th Nov.	23rd Nov.
GENERAL METZINGER	...	24th Nov.	7th Dec.
AMAZONE	...	8th Dec.	4th Jan., 1927
ANGERS	...	22nd Dec.	18th Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
 A Class 1st Class—£ 82. 0d. Od. B Class 1st Class—£ 85. 0d. Od.
 2nd Class—£ 70. 0d. Od. 3rd Class—£ 61. 0d. Od.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.
 Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (CARGO BOATS).

s.s. "LT. ST. LOUBERT-BIE" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due to arrive on the 22nd October.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,
 3, QUEEN'S BUILDING

Telephone: Central 340. CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	"FOOSHING"	Friday, 15th Oct., at 6 a.m.
YOKOHAMA via AMOY, KOBE & YOKKAIOH	"KUMSANG"	Saturday, 16th Oct., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"NAMSANG"	Sunday, 17th Oct., at 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSANG"	Tuesday, 19th Oct., at 9 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	"TATSING"	Wednesday, 20th Oct., at Noon
CANTON	"CHIKSANG"	Thursday, 21st Oct., at 6 a.m.
TIENSIN	"KWONGSANG"	Thursday, 21st Oct., at Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"HOSANG"	Tuesday, 23rd Oct., at 3 p.m.
OSAKA via MOJI & KOBE	"KUTSANG"	Wednesday, 27th Oct., at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Saturday, 30th Oct., at 2 p.m.
TIENSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Tuesday, 2nd Nov., at Noon
KOBE via MOJI	"FOOKSANG"	Thursday, 4th Nov., at 7 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone: Central No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong	Vessel	Discharges	Leaves H'kong
"CARMARTHENSIRE"	7 a.m., 15th Oct.	"GLENGARRY"	...	20th Oct.
"GLENBEG"	...	"CARMARTHENSIRE"	...	30th Nov.
"GLENTARA"	...	"CARMARTHENSIRE"	...	30th Nov.
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	...	"GLENTARA"	...	29th Dec.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

THE GLEN LINE, LTD., AGENTS.

Telephones: Central No. 215 sub-ext. 23, and Central 3698.

THE SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

Service of Fast Motor Vessels

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICES:

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE**AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE**

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "CITY OF BARODA" ... From Hongkong via Suez Canal 5th Nov.

**BOSTON & NEW YORK
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE**

(ANDREW WALK & CO., LONDON)

Sailings from Hongkong

M.V. "FORBESBANK" ... From Hongkong via Suez Canal 2nd half November.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT**"ELLERMAN" LINE**

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "CITY OF WELLINGTON" ... From Hongkong 24th October.

S.S. "CITY OF PEKIN" ... For Havre, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
From Hongkong 14th November.
For Marseilles, London and Havre.**FARES TO LONDON**

"A" 1st Class £38. 2nd Class £30.

"B" 1st Class £30. 2nd Class £23.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA**ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE**

S.S. "YUENSANG" ... From Hongkong 20th October.

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

AUSAL-EAST INDIES LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa.

Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, Apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Tel. Cent. 4791.

PRINCE LINE**IMPROVED SERVICE**

BY

FAST MOTOR VESSELS

TO

**BOSTON
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA**

M.V. "JAVANESE PRINCE" ... 3rd November, 1926

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3185.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telegrams: Furnprince.

King's Building.

HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE**of the United Netherlands
Navigation Company.**Regular Four-weekly Service between
Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore
and
Genoa, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and
North Continental Ports**SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:**S.S. "OUDERKERK" ... 30th October.
S.S. "SIMALOE" ... 25th November.
S.S. "OLDEKERK" ... 25th December.**ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:**S.S. "SIMALOE" ... 18th October.
S.S. "OLDEKERK" ... 16th November.All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.
For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to—**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN**

Telephone Central No. 1574.

Agents, York Building.

**P. & O. British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines**(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS**TAKING CARGO FOR**
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CON-
STANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUBOE, ETC.**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"MOREA"	10,918	16th Oct. Noon	Marseilles and London.
"NYANZA"	7,023	27th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KHYBER"	9,114	30th Oct.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp and Hull.
"ALPHE"	5,273	6th Nov.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MANTUA"	10,902	12th Nov.	Marseilles and London.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	25th Nov.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KARMALA"	9,128	27th Nov.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp and Hull.
"NELLORE"	6,532	9th Dec.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay.
"MACEDONIA"	11,038	11th Dec.	Marseilles and London.
"DELTA"	8,097	23rd Dec.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KHIVA"	9,135	25th Dec.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MIRZAPUR"	6,715	3rd Jan.	Marseilles, London, Hamburg & Rotterdam.
"NYANZA"	7,023	8th Jan.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KADYAN"	10,911	8th Jan.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,918	12th Jan.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	9,005	19th Feb.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	5th March	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	9,005	12th March	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Rotterdam.
"MONGOLIA"	15,504	19th March	Marseilles and London.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	2nd April	Marseilles and London.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	9th April	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Rotterdam.
"KARMALA"	9,128	15th April	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,980	30th April	Marseilles and London.
"KHIVA"	9,135	14th May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,918	25th May	Marseilles and London.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constan-
tinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the
Rhedivial Mail Steamship Co.**BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS**

"TALMA"	10,000	17th Oct.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TAKADA"	6,949	8th Nov.	do.
"TAKLIWA"	7,328	10th Nov.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

"ARAFURA"	6,000	22nd Oct.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island,
"TANDA"	6,956	2nd Dec.	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	31st Dec.	and Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	28th Jan.	
"TANDA"	6,956	4th Mar.	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	18th April	

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.
The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hio, Cebu,
Kolumbugan, Tawao, Timor, Duvwin, or other ports en route as inducement
offers.Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand,
Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via
Panama Canal.**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN**

"MANTUA"	10,902	15th Oct. 10 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TAKADA"	6,949	17th Oct.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe and Osaka.
"TAKLIWA"	7,328	22nd Oct.	Kobe, Moji, Kobe and Osaka.
"MIRZAPUR"	6,715	23rd Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,128	29th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	30th Oct.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,956	2nd Nov.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"NELLORE"	6,532	13th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DELTA"	8,097	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KHIVA"	9,135	22nd Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,038	25th Nov.	Shanghai only.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	7th Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,980	19th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"NYANZA"	7,023	11th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	9,005	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KADYAN"	10,911	24th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	4th Jan.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,918	7th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	8th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	9,005	21st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"NELLORE"	6,532	21st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	4th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,956	22nd Feb.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MONGOLIA"	15,504	17th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"NYANZA"	7,023	12th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	4th March	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th March	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	12th March	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,128	18th March	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,980	1st April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	5th April	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore
while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 4 ft. will be received at the
Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Cornhill Road Central, HONGKONG.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.****REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers. Sailings subject
to alteration without notice.**

FOR

AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)

SAILING ... Friday, 15th October, at 4 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda
Anchorage) or vice versa and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate
of \$8.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & CO.

General Managers.

**CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.**

HAIPHONG	"KWANGSE"	On 14th Oct.	Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 15th Oct.	6 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 16th Oct.	4 p.m.
NINGPO, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LINAN"	On 16th Oct.	6 a.m.
HANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 16th Oct.	Noon.
SHANGHAI & NEWCHOW	"LUCHOW"	On 17th Oct.	6 a.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"KALGAN"	On 17th Oct.	6 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SECHUAN"	On 18th Oct.	6 a.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"ANHUI"	On 18th Oct.	6 a.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"THAN"	On 21st Oct.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 21st Oct.	8 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 23rd Oct.	6 a.m.
SHANGHAI & ANTUNG	"CHINKIANG"	On 26th Oct.	4 p.m.

SALOON PASSAGE RATES, HONGKONG to SHANGHAI and vice
versa, Have Now Been Reduced To

\$80 SINGLE and \$90 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to— **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**
Telephone Central 33. Agents.

CARGO AND PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.**"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"**

THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM

HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS,

VIA MANILA AND THURSDAY ISLAND.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

EXCURSION & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.

HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMER	Days Hongkong to or about	SAILING HENCE ON or about
CHANGTE	In Port	16th October
TAIPING	9th November	17th November
CHANGTE	10th December	17th December
TAIPING	6th January	14th January

For Freight and Passage Apply to—**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**
Telephone: Central 33. Agents.**DODWELL & CO., LTD.****NEW YORK BERTH**

LOADING FOR BOSTON and NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE" ... Sails on or about 19th October.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR

BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (PIUM).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO

GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND

DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

"A" CLASS: £72. 10s. 0d. "B" CLASS: £66. 0s. 0d.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

From Hongkong.

M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails on or about 11th November.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

From Hongkong.

M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails on or about 20th October.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1020.

Agents.

BOSTON NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "TEUCER" ... Via Suez Canal 22nd October.

S.S. "CITY OF BARODA" ... Via Suez Canal 5th November.

S.S. "MINGCHOW" ... Via Suez Canal 19th November.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.**HONGKONG and CANTON, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON.**

